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Courtship.

Dean Swift's recipe for courtship was as follows:

Two or three dears, and two or three sweets,
Two or three balls, or two or three treats,
Two or three serenades, given as a lure,
Two or three oaths how much they endure,
Two or three messages sent in one day,
Two or three times led out from the play,
Two or three tickets for two or three times,
Two or three love letters writ all in rhymes,
Two or three months keeping strict to these rules
Can never fail making a couple of fools.

A NIGHT IN THE WOODS.

The events which form the subject of the following sketch occurred during a sojourn of three months with a surveying party in one of the wildest districts of Canada. We were occupied in tracing the course of a hitherto unexplored river, which unfolded to us a succession of scenic effects, such as would have delighted an artist and poet, and which they only could describe.

It would be difficult to convey to the reader who has not bivouacked out in the woods, the luxury of those evenings around the camp-fire.

After a deal of story-telling, we all turned in for the night—that is, we rolled ourselves in our blankets, and fell asleep with our feet toward the fire.

The stories told upon the evening I have in my mind had all been about wolves, some of which rapacious creatures were said to be then in our neighborhood. Owing, perhaps, to my imagination having been excited by these tales, I had a terrible nightmare. I dreamed that wolves were pursuing me; I knew they were gaining on me; I could hear their howls growing more and more distinct. There is a point of agony at which all dreams must have an end—I awoke with a terrible start, and found myself bathed in a cold sweat, and a prey to a sense of terror for which I could not account. Instead of the cheerful blaze which I had seen ere I fell asleep, all was now cold and dark. The fire had sunk to a heap of red embers. I could not distinguish one of my sleeping companions. Good heavens! can I be still slumbering? There, again, is the long, low, wailing howl which I heard so distinctly in my dream.

I sit up erect, and listen. What is that sound—a rustling among the brushwood—some of the party stirring? No, all are silent as the grave. I am the only one awake in the camp. Once again! Surely I am mistaken. I thought the fire was nearer to me, just in front; and so it is. What, then, can be those two glimmering lights a few yards off? Now they are moving! I awake the nearest sleeper—an American named Silas Wood. The man starts to his feet, rubs his eyes. "What is it?" "Look there, Silas." He looks, and as quick as lightning, seizes a burning fagot, and hurls it with all his force and an unerring aim. The gleaming lights disappear with a rustle of the brushwood—a sharp short bark close at hand, and then in a minute or two, the long low wail in the distance is heard.

Silas then stirred and raked the burning embers, and throwing on an immense heap of dry brush, in a second the Egyptian darkness is dispelled by a bright flame which leaps up six feet into the air and brings the sleeping figures and the nearest trees into full relief.

"Silas, what does it all mean?" I asked.

"It means, squire," replied the American, speaking with his usual deliberate drawl—"wolves!"

"Wolves!" I re-echoed. "Then those two gleaming lights that I took for glow-worms were—"

"A wolf's eyes, squire; and I guess his friends warn't far off, awaitin' kinder anxious to hear tell of their scout. Hark! if the darned things ain't agroanin' and lamentin' over their disappointment, as sure as my name's Silas Wood."

Once more the long low howl, inexpressibly sad and fearful, was heard at a greater distance. Now that I knew what it implied, it made the blood curdle in my veins.

"I shall never forget a wolf's howl," I exclaimed; "I heard that accursed sound in my dream as plainly as I hear it now. But are we not in danger?" and I began mechanically to pile up more wood on the blazing fire.

"No fears now, squire," replied the Yankee coolly; "the cowardly critters daren't come near a fire like that. Besides I reckon the feller I scared so with that 'are burning chip has told 'em it's no go by this time. They're as cunning as humans, is them critters. Ay be off, and a good riddance to ye, ye howling varmints!" he added, as the low wail was once more heard dying away in the distance.

Notwithstanding the assurance that the wolves were retreating, I took great pleasure in seeing the fire blazing up brightly, for I knew that in that consisted our protection. "I suppose we have had a narrow escape?" I said to my companion, who, besides myself was the only one awake in the camp.

"I reckon I've seen a narrower, then," replied he. "Why that 'are sneakin' scout darsn't have give warning to the rest of the pack as long as a single red ember remained. The critters is dreadful afeared of fire."

"Well," I rejoined, "I am not at all sorry I awoke when I did. But as we're the only two awake, suppose you tell me this narrow escape you allude to—that is, if you don't feel sleepy."

"Me, squire? I ain't sleepy, not a morsel. I couldn't sleep a wink, if I tried. I feel too kinder happy like to have cotched that darned sneakin' scout such a lick;" and the Yankee laughed, quite tickled at the recollection. "I guess he had it right slick atween the eyes. I knowed he felt it by the bark he gave. Well, squire, it'll give me considerable satisfaction to narrate my adventure with the tarnel critters. I guess, squire, it be a matter of ten year agone that Deacon Nathan had a raisin' away down to Stockville, in Varmount, where I was reared.

"Well, I guess it were pretty big barn that Deacon Nathan was agoin' to raise, and so we had a considerable sight of boys, and a regular spree; and when it came to draw towards night, the deacon he says to me: 'Silas,' says he, 'I don't kinder feel easy leavin' this here barn unprotected during the dark watches of the night. The heart of man is desperately wicked, and there's some loafers in the village, and there's no end to boards and shingles lying about, and so, Silas, what will you take to stop here all night?'

"'Deacon,' says I, 'what will you give?'

"'Well, you see the deacon was close where money was concerned; so he puts on a long face, and screwed his lips together, and says very slow, 'Would a dollar, Silas, be about—'

"'Deacon,' says I, ''taint worth my while to stop for that; but if you make it four, I don't mind if I do.'

"Well, we chaffered and chaffered for a considerable spell, and at last we concluded to strike a bargain for two dollars and a pint of rum. The boys was a pretty well a'most cleared out, when Dave Shunyser comes to me and says, 'Silas, says he, 'be it true you're a goin' to stop here all night?'

"'I reckon I ain't agoin' to do nothin' else,' I says.

"'Take a fool's advice,' says Dave, 'and do nothin' of the sort.'

"'What for?' says I.

"'Cause,' says he, 'there's several refused; and the deacon knowed you to be a kinder desperate chap, or he wouldn't have axed you.'

"'Why man alive,' says I, 'what's the danger to come from?'

"'Why,' says Dave, 'ain't you aheerd there's been wolves seen in the neighborhood? Didn't the deacon tell you as how he lost two sheep only the night afore last? You daren't make a fire, cause of the shavings; and the barn ain't boarded up.'

"'Dave,' says I, 'dont you think to pull the wool over my eyes that fashion, and then have it to say you circumvented Silas Wood. I reckon I can read you as easy as a book. You'd like to arn them two dollars yourself. Well, now, I'll tell you what I'll do with you. Two's company; if you like to stop with me, you're welcome; and I don't care if I share the brass into the bargain.'

"Says Dave: 'I wouldn't stop a night in this here barn as it is, not for a five-hundred-dollar bill. Remember, Silas, I've warned you as a friend;' and away he went.

"Well, squire, I warn't goin' to let Dave scare me, 'cause I knowed he was sweet on a gal called Rut Parkins, that I were keepin' company with, and would have been considerable rejoiced to have it to tell how I had funked; and as I hadn't heerd tell of wolves in them parts, I jest thought he said that by way of banter.

"Well, I made myself comfortable in the barn. It was all boarded up on three sides, and partly on the fourth; only there was a gap left for the door, big enough to let in a wagon-load of hay. It was'nt cold, bein' a fine night in the Indian summer. So I kept a strollin' up and down, takin' a look out now and agin, to see if there was anybody lurkin' about with an eye to the boards and shingles, but there wasn't a soul stirrin' but myself. Every now and agin, I'd mix myself a little grog, till the rum was all gone, and then I began to feel most everlastin' sleepy; so I thought I'd jest lay down awhile on a big pile of shavings there was in one corner of the barn. Well, squire, I dropped off, as you may suppose; and I guess it were along of what Dave Shunyser said I got to dreamin' about wolves, till at last, blame me if I didn't dream there was one in the barn huntin' about jest like a dog, sniffin' here and there, till at last he came to the pile of shavings where I was.

"Well, squire, I can't call to mind how I woke exactly, but the fust thing I remember I was sittin' right up on the pile of shavings, tryin' to make out as well as I could in the dark if there was anything in the barn or not. It was about a minute before I could see clearly; but at last I heard a slight rustle, and thought I saw somethin' move. Thinks I, that's Dave Shunyser, or some of the boys, come back to frighten me. They shan't have it to crow over me. So I sings out, 'Is that you, Dave?' There was no answer, but I heard a rustlin' and a patter jest like a dog's paws, and I could see the critter, whatever it was, crawlin' towards the gap in the boards. Then it stopped, and kinder turned its head, and I cotched sight of two twinklin' lights, and, thinks I, it's a stray dog; when the critter give a spring out of the barn, and sot up a howl.

"Squire, I shouldn't have ben scared with one wolf, but that howl was answered from the woods, maybe a quarter of a mile off, by another, which I knowed could only have come from a pack of not less than fifty hungry beasts. Well, squire, I was awful scared, and that's a fact; but I guess if I'd a lost my presence of mind, it would ha' been all up with me in about five minutes. I knowed I hadn't a moment to lose, 'cause I heered the howl comin' nearer and nearer; and the yelp, yelp, of the sentinel wolf outside calling them to their prey! My first idea was to set fire to the shavings. I out with my flint and steel, but the spunk wouldn't light, and not one of the shavings would cotch. The howls kept comin' nigher and nigher. Then I began to think I was gone. There was an axe in the barn, but what could I do agin fifty wolves? and in the dark, where they couldn't see my eyes to daunt them.

"I clenched it, however, and determined to sell my life dearly, when all to onset, just when I'd given up all hope, I felt something touch agin my head—it was a rope as had ben fast to one of the rafters. I guess, squire, if that 'are rope had ben a foot shorter, I'd not been here now tellin' this story! The way I went up that rope, hand over hand, was a caution. And I'd barely swung myself on the rafter, and began lashin' myself to the beam with the rope, when, squire—it makes my blood run cold to tell of it—the barn was alive with wolves, yelpin', leapin', and fallin' over each other. I could hear them routin' among the shavings; and in a minute they had them all spred over the barn floor. Then they began to muzzle in the earth and scratch up the mould with their paws.

"At last one of 'em scented me, and told the others with a yelp. Then, of all the yells I ever heard!—squire, I most swooned away; and if I hadn't lashed myself to the rafter, I'd ha' fell right down among 'em. Oh, such a yell I never heard afore, and hope I'll never hear agin! Though I knowed they couldn't get at me, it was dreadful to be there alone in the dead of the night, with a pack of hungry wolves lickin' their slaverin' jaws, and thirstin' for my blood. They ran round and round the barn, and leaped on th each other's backs, and sprang into the air; but it was no use; and at last I began to get kinder easy, and I looked down on the howlin' varmints, and bantered them. Squire, you'd ha' thought they understood a feller. Every time I hollered and shook my fist at them, they yelled and jumped louder than ever. For all this, I warn't sorry when it begun to grow a little lighter; and about half an hour before dawn they begin to see it was no use; so they give me one long, loud farewell howl afore they went. But, squire, the most curious part of the story has got to come. Some time afore they went, it had growed so light I could see 'em quite plain; and an ugly set of beasts they was, and no mistake. Well, I noticed one wolf separate himself from the pack, and trying to slink away. He had his tail between his legs, jest like a dog when he's beaten, and had a cowed look, as if he were ashamed and afeared like. All at once, he made a spring out of the barn, but the rest of the pack was after him like lightnin'.

"Squire," concluded the Yankee, laying his hand impressively on my sleeve, "you may believe it or not, jest as you please; but beyond some hide and hairs, they didn't leave a piece of that 'are wolf as big as my hand. He was the scout as give the signal to the others, and they devoured him out of hunger and revenge, 'cause they couldn't get me."

Texas Cattle Grazing.

Colonel C. C. Fulton writes as follows to the Baltimore *American*:—What is regarded as the greatest of all the cattle ranches in Southern Texas is that of Captain King, located in Neuces county, about thirty-eight miles southwest of Corpus Christi, on Santa Gertrude's Creek. It is undoubtedly the prettiest homestead in the country, surrounded by all the comforts and luxuries that money can purchase, indicating a refined taste on the part of the proprietor and his family which is not usual among the cattle ranches of Texas. Mrs. King is of a Vermont family, and has become much attached to her Texas home, where she has reared a family of five children, the elder of which is approaching maturity.

The dwelling and improvements, as well as all the out-buildings of Captain King's place, were constructed with an especial view to the purposes for which they were intended, and include a large brick storehouse. His stables are of the most modern construction, as the rearing and improving of the breed of horses and cattle is part of his wonderfully extensive business. He has also a slaughter house on his place, where he disposes of his superabundant stock, by retaining only the hide, tallow and bones, and throwing the balance on the "hash pile."

Captain King has an inclosed pasture of 70,000 acres, though he owns about 150,000 acres of land in Neuces and Duval counties. The entire stock held by him at the present time is 50,000 head of cattle, 20,000 head of sheep and 10,000 head of horses. He overstocked his inclosed pasture to such an extent last fall that he was compelled to turn a great many out "on the range" again, although he sent 4,000 head to Kansas and slaughtered 4,000 head more for their hides and tallow. He disposes annually of about 8,000 head of cattle, either by sale or slaughter, notwithstanding his stock is always on the increase. If the shipping of stock is commenced at Corpus Christi he will probably find a market for some of them here.

He has recently purchased another ranche in Cameron county, on which he has 10,000 head more of cattle, and attached to which are about 10,000 acres of land. He is making extensive experiments in the improvement of the stock of the State, having imported a great many head of the finest Kentucky cattle to intermix with the native grades. The improvement of horse stock is also commanding much of his attention.

Captain King was formerly a steamboat captain, but settled in Texas and turned his attention to cattle grazing long before the war.

Ancestors of Washington and Franklin.

We take the following extract from the "Life of Washington" by Edward Everett: "It may be mentioned as a somewhat striking fact, and one, I believe, not hitherto adverted to—that the families of Washington and Franklin—the former the great leader of the American Revolution, the latter not second to any of his patriotic associates—were established in the same central county of Northampton, and within a few miles of each other; the Washingtons, at Brington and Salgrave, belonging to the landed gentry of the country, and in the great civil war supporting the royal side; the Franklins at the village of Ecton, living on the produce of a farm of thirty acres, and the earnings of their trade as blacksmiths, and espousing—some of them, at least, and the father and uncle of Benjamin Franklin among the number—the principles of non-conformists. Their respective emigrations, germs of great events in history, took place—that of John Washington, the great-grandfather of George, in 1657, to loyal Virginia; that of Josiah Franklin, the father of Benjamin, about the year 1685, to the metropolis of puritan New England."

THE BUFFALO.

Incidents in Frontier Experiences—How the Monarch of the Plains is Hunted.

A late issue of the Greeley (Col.) *Tribune* contains a letter from Mr. R. R. Smith in relation to the haunts of the great herds of buffalo throughout the past few months, with other particulars as to the way in which they have been hunted, different styles of hunting, the mode of life of the hunter, etc. Mr. Smith says the main herds of the buffalo have been on the north side of the Platte river during most of the past winter. They crossed from the south about the last of November, owing to the fact that their customary pasture-grounds were burned over. In October there was a fire over 100 miles along the north side of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and millions of acres were as black as could be. This compelled the herds to seek new fields. Concerning the habits of the animal Mr. Smith writes: "The buffalo live near some stream or spring, grazing from one mile to ten miles from it. They do not go more than two days without drink. There are three ways of hunting them—still-hunting, on the plains on foot, and on horseback. The hunter who still-hunts finds where they come for water, and keeps under the bank watching his opportunity. About 11 A. M. the buffaloes are seen making their way to the river. They are both the slowest and fleetest of all animals for their size. They always go in file and follow a path. None break ranks except when feeding or frightened. When within from one to ten rods the hunter selects his victim, and aiming at a point just back of the foreleg and about six inches above the lower part of the body, fires. If one is brought down, he waits until others go to him and get a smell of the blood; then the 'shootist' can generally kill four or five before the rest really know what to do. I have fired fifteen rounds in one position, and stopped only because I did not wish to kill any more. I would then let them see me, and they went off, *sans ceremonie*. The 'foot hunter' is compelled to follow a herd, keeping out of sight by hugging ravines, and running at best speed when an opportunity offers, so as to get within range, if possible. He may get a shot after manœuvring for hours, or he may not. It is healthy sport, but by no means profitable, or even pleasing." Hunting on horseback is thus portrayed: "On horseback there is the most excitement. On one occasion four of us come upon a herd of from 30,000 to 50,000. I should think the plain was literally covered, eight by five miles. We mounted our horses, and by first one way and then another, we got the herd broken, and after an hour we brought down all and more than we could desire." Of the camp of the buffalo hunter, we have the following sketch: "It is constructed for comfort, and not for convenience. It must be near water. The hunter has blankets, and in these he sleeps. The sky is his tent, and the cactus his feather bed. He has the choicest of meat, and can cook it his own way. I have lived on Graham mush and buffalo meat for a week at a time, and gained rapidly in flesh, although I ran and walked many miles every day. The hunter enjoys health, happiness, and fun, especially if it be pleasant weather, but if a storm comes on, he had better start for shelter." Relative to the use put to the buffalo when killed, Mr. Smith writes: "There has been a great trade in buffalo beef this winter. In most cases only the hind-quarters are used—not that the rest is not good, but that the other is best; and when they are so plenty nothing but the best is taken. The hunter is liable to a fine if he kills and does not bring all that is good to eat into market. A local market is generally found at some house along the main road, where the meat is brought to sell. This is sold for one to one and a fourth cents per pound, and the tongues for fifteen cents apiece at the hunters' headquarters."

Mount Sinai.

I have stood upon the Alps in the middle of June, and looked abroad upon their snowy empire; I have stood upon the Alpines, and looked abroad upon the plains of beautiful, eventful Italy; I have stood upon the Albanian mount, and beheld the scene of the Æniad from the Circean promontory, over the Campagno to the Eternal City, and the mountains of Tivoli; I have sat upon the pyramids of Egypt, and cast my eyes over the sacred city of Heliopolis, the land of Goshen, the fields of Jewish bondage, and the ancient Memphis, where Moses and Aaron, on the part of God and his people, contended with Pharaoh and his servants, the death of whose "first-born of man and beast in one night" filled the land with wailing. But I have never set my foot on any spot, from whence was seen so much stern, gloomy grandeur, heightened by the silence and solitude that reigns around, but infinitely more heightened by the awful and sacred associations of the first great revelation in form from God to man. I feel oppressed with the spirit that breathes around and seems to inhabit this holy place. I shall never sit down on the summit of Sinai again and look upon the silent and empty plains at its feet; but I shall go down a better man, and aim so to live as to escape the thunders which once reverberated through those mountains, but have long since given way to the gospel of Peace.—*President Durbin.*

A Pretty Fancy.—When day begins to go up to heaven at night, it does not spread a pair of wings and fly aloft like a bird. It just climbs softly up on a ladder. It sets its red sandal on the shrub you have watered these three days, lest it should perish with thirst; then it steps on the tree we sit under, and thence to the ridge of the roof; from the roof to the chimney; and from the chimney to the tall elm; and from the elm to the tall church spire; and then to the threshold of heaven; and thus you can see it go up as though it walked up red roses.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Natives at Lake Nyassa, Africa.

The chief at the lake, an old man, came to see us of his own accord, says a correspondent—said he had heard that we had come, and sat down under a tree—and he came to invite us to take up our quarters with him. Many of the men are very intelligent-looking, with high foreheads and well-shaped heads. They show singular taste in the astonishingly varied styles in which their hair is arranged. Their bead necklaces are really pretty specimens of work. Many have the upper and middle, as well as the lower part of the ear, bored, and have from three to five rings in each ear. The hole in the lobe of the ear is large enough to admit one's finger, and some wear a piece of bamboo, about an inch long, in it. Brass and iron bracelets, elaborately figured, are seen; and some of the men sport from two to eight brass rings on each finger, and even the thumbs are not spared. They wear copper, brass and iron rings on their legs and arms; many have their front teeth notched, and some file them till they resemble the teeth of a saw. The upper lip ring of the women gives them a revolting appearance; it is universally worn in the highlands. A puncture is made high up in the lip, and is gradually enlarged until the *pelele* can be inserted. Some are very large. One we measured caused the lip to project two inches beyond the tip of the nose; when the lady smiled, the contraction of the muscles elevated it over the eyes.

"Why do the women wear these things?" the venerable chief, Chinsurdi, was asked.

Evidently surprised at such a stupid question, he replied:

"For beauty! They are the only beautiful things women have! Men have beards, women have none. What kind of a person would she be without the *pelele*? She would not be a woman at all, with a mouth like a man but no beard!"

One woman having a large tin *pelele* with a bottom like a dish, refused to sell it, because, she said, her husband would beat her if she went home without it. These rings are made of bamboo, of iron, or of tin. Their scanty clothing—the prepared bark of trees, the skins of animals (chiefly goats), and a thick strong cotton cloth, are all of native manufacture. They seem to be an industrious race.

Tweed in Prison.

Considerable excitement was created in New York by the report of a member of the Board of Aldermen, that Wm. M. Tweed was treated too well on the Island, being furnished with an apartment in the dwelling house, etc. A reporter who visited Tweed, says that he complains of great physical prostration, and believes himself to be a fit subject for the hospital. He avers that he performs every duty incumbent upon him as a hospital attendant, and does as much work as anybody who has preceded him in that position. As to the facilities which may be offered him to escape, he asserts that he would make no attempt to do so if he were allowed to roam the whole island in perfect freedom. He has great confidence in the strength of his legal position, and is very hopeful that his counsel will be able to effect his release through legal technicalities. His wife and family, it is stated, now visit him about every ten days, and his sons and Mr. Dewey once a week. He receives them in the room which he has been allowed to occupy, and would feel wretchedly miserable if he was denied the privilege. He keeps a record of the character and the amount of work he performs every day, and appears to be convinced that he is doing as much useful labor as any other prisoner. He is sensible that he is more favored than his fellow-prisoners, and expresses himself as very grateful for the consideration shown him. His friends argue that justice has been satisfied by his sentence to the Penitentiary, and say that if he was subjected to the rigid discipline of the prison, and confined in a cell, it would kill him, as he has been under medical treatment for a period of ten years. His secretary asserts that he has not been able to dress himself unaided during that time, and that, being a man of great bulk and weight, his confinement in one of the small cells of the Penitentiary is almost a physical impossibility.

Bravo Boy.

One day recently in Sacramento, a man appeared in the street with a pistol in his hand. He pointed the muzzle at everybody he met, and pulled the trigger, but the caps seemed to be bad, and would not explode. Occasionally he put on a fresh cap, poked the end of the barrel into his mouth, and tried to make the thing go off. He caught a little girl, and made several efforts to explode the charge close to her head. The people ran into their houses and locked the doors, until a shrewd boy relieved them of the eccentric chap and his pistol. "Tell me how far it is to Sacramento, or I'll kill you?" said the maniac. "Eight miles right straight down the railroad track," replied the boy. The lie was effectual, and the maniac jogged out of town, putting fresh caps on his pistol, and aiming at his crazy head.

Worship of Departed Spirits.—The Angilæ, a people of Africa, had no gods besides the ghosts of men deceased. This error, though gross, was linked in a double chain of truth; the one, that souls of men deceased did not altogether cease to be; the other, that the things which are seen were ordered and governed by unseen powers; yet loath they were to believe anything which in some sort they had not seen, or perceived by some sense. Hence did their general notion miscarry in the descent unto particulars, prostrating itself before sepulchres filled with dead bones, and consulting souls departed.—*Jackson.*

THE ASHANTEE CAPITAL.

What a Correspondent Says of Coomassie Before it was Burned.

I strolled up and down the main street of Coomassie for a while, says a correspondent, writing of the capital before it was burned, to make a survey of the place which the British had come 145 miles to see and conquer. As the capital of Ashantee, Comassie may be fairly said to have verified the standard I had conceived. It was situated on a low eminence composed of reddish clay and rock, strongly impregnated with iron; about half a mile in diameter one way and about a mile another way, around the base of which meandered a sluggish stream about eighty yards wide, which had transformed its former course into a swamp. The circumference of the city might be traversed by a man on foot within an hour, or it may be said the city was a little over three miles round. The principal streets were extremely broad and tolerably straight, whereon processions of State, to which Ashantees are much attached, might be made with due form and ceremony. The main street might easily contain 50,000 people, and other streets might contain many thousands in procession. Besides the main street, there were many lanes or alleys running through the rears, and communicating one with another. The general appearance of the main street was that of aristocratic Ashantee houses, with usual front of arched porticos, whitewashed and raised four or five feet above the ground and situated apart one from the other, very pictures of exclusiveness. The whitewashed facades of each house were covered with the curious half Moorish, half native designs, worked in the plaster made of fine white clay, which when retouched with a solution of this clay acquired a glazed white color similar to paint. The lower half of the front of each house was of a deep ochrish color, obtained from the reddish clay. The steps leading from the street into each house and the floors of the verandas were colored and glazed with the same material.

So that, looking up the main street at its width, the glorious old patriarchal trees which towered at intervals along it, the long array of picturesque and novel porticoed houses, each appearing as if it were newly whitewashed and painted, the colors of clean white and red ochre strongly contrasting, the effect was fine and gave one a high idea of the Ashantees as a nation, who thus evinced their attainments in this ambitious embellishment of their capital. I have seen it suggested somewhere that straight, broad streets mark a young and growing nation; instances, Washington and the cities westward. What shall be said of Coomassie, with streets from 150 to 200 feet wide? The city of magnificent distances is excelled by this capital of a sable nation enthroned amid fastnesses of swamp, jungle and forest. Behind each of these white and red painted porticoed houses, which look out on the streets, the houses of the families and slaves belonging to the aristocratic proprietors were arranged in quadrangles, which during peaceful times, must have been models of neatness; but the hurried departure of the inhabitants had littered these courts and quadrangles, verandas and yards, with an indiscribable mass of black earthenware crockery and a miscellaneous assortment of gourds and stools. Cotton-waste for pillows seemed also to be plentiful, for it was strewed over the ground like clots of slushy, miry snow.

Among the strange, heterogeneous plunder visible in the courtyard of the capital of Ashantee, says a correspondent, and in the recessed apartments around it was the stool which, according to report, was never quite dry from human blood. That it had been lately dyed anew with the blood of some unfortunate victim to a despot's caprice, or some barbarous custom, was evident, for the flies had settled in hungry myriads on it. Among the thousands of things, strange, antique, and curious, which were seen about were a dozen or so of state umbrellas, leaning against a corner of the wall and standing ten feet or so above the ground. When opened one of these umbrellas gave one an idea of a large and lofty circular tent of gaudy colors. The major part of them were made of red, blue and black blanket cloth; others were of variegated, fine broadcloth, with silver bendicles ringing sweet chimes as soon as one touched them; others were of vari-colored silk of exquisite pattern and manufacture, which latter, it may be presumed, were the King's own umbrellas or belonged to members of his family. In one of the lower rooms were also found heaps of faded tapestry, carpets, silks, cloths, worn counterpanes of silken damask and cast-off hangings of similar stuffs.

A Sociable Governor.

Governor Powell, of Kentucky, was never an orator, but his conversational, story-telling and social qualities were remarkable. His great forte lay in establishing a personal intimacy with every one he met, and in this way he was powerful in electioneering. He chewed immense quantities of tobacco, but never carried the weed himself, and was always begging it of every one he met. His residence was in Henderson, and in coming up to Ohio past that place a gentleman overheard the following characteristic anecdote of him.

A citizen of Henderson, coming on board, fell into conversation with a passenger, who made inquiries about Powell.

"He lives in your place, I believe, don't he?"

"Yes, one of our oldest citizens."

"Very sociable man, ain't he?"

"Remarkably so."

"Well I thought so; I think he is one of the most sociable men I ever met in my life—wonderfully sociable. I was introduced to him over at Grayson Springs last summer, and he hadn't been with me ten minutes when he begged all the tobacco I had, got his feet up in my lap, and spit all over me—remarkably sociable."

Items of Interest.

Horses are never bowed down by "wait o' whoa!"

A shoemaker out West, with a literary turn of mind, has the following poetical gem attached to his shingle:

"Here lives a man who never refuses
To mend all sorts of boots and shoes."

There is nothing like persistency. John Couch was married in Philadelphia the other day to a girl who had refused him eighteen times. She wanted to see if he really loved her.

A man gives the following reason why the colored race is superior to the white: "All men are made of clay, and like the meerschaum pipe, they are more valuable when highly colored."

A boy of sixteen and his horse were killed by lightning at Athens, Tenn. When found, he had one foot in the stirrup, and his clothes were torn off from the waist up, and scattered around the road.

A small boy arose at a Sunday school concert and began quite glibly:—"A certain man went down from Jerusalem, and fell—and fell—" there his memory began to fail him, "and—and—fell by the road side, and the thorns sprang up and choked him."

A business firm to which a bill had been owing for some time, finally sent a sharp dunning note to the debtor, and received in reply a postal card containing the following: "Matthew 18; 26." To this they responded: "Romans 13; 8; St. Luke 12; 58." The result was the prompt return of a check in payment of the amount.

A little girl, playing in a field near Westminster, Mass., was attacked by a savage bull. Her brother, aged 15, climbed over the fence, and bravely fought the bull with a stick. "Run, sissy! run quickly!" shouted the boy, and she saved herself by obeying. The boy, however, was gored so terribly that very likely he will die of the hurt.

If the last census is good authority, farmers don't make much money. There are exceptions, however, in the great West. A lawyer bought 2,000 acres of land near Webster, Iowa, for $24,000, and sowed 1,700 acres in wheat. In two years he has netted $30,000 from his crops. What a chance for hundreds of half-starved attorneys in New York who are trying to reap a livelihood by sowing discord between families.

The queerest object in nature is a Spanish beggar, for these beggars beg on horseback, and it is an odd thing to see a man riding up to a poor foot-passenger and asking alms. A gentleman in Valparaiso, being accosted by one of these mounted beggars, replied, "Why, sir, you come to beg of me, who have to go on foot, while you ride on horseback!" "Very true, sir," said the beggar, "and I have the more need to beg, as I have to support my horse as well as myself."

A Lawyer's Advice.

An Irishman, by the name of Tom Murphy, once borrowed a sum of money from one of his neighbors, which he promised to pay in a certain time. But month after month passed by, and no signs of the agreement being kept, his creditor at last warned him that if he did not pay it on a certain day he should sue him for it and recover by law. This rather frightened Tom, and being able to raise the money, went to a lawyer to get advice on the matter. After hearing Tom's story through to the end, he asked him:

"Has your neighbor any writing to show that you owe him this fifty dollars?"

"Divil a word," replied Tom, quickly.

"Well, then, if you have not the money you can take your time; at all events, he cannot collect it by law."

"Thank yer honor, much obliged," said Tom, rising and going towards the door.

"Hold on, my friend," said the lawyer.

"Fat for?" asked Tom, in astonishment.

"You owe me two dollars."

"Fat for?"

"Why, for my advice, to be sure. Do you suppose I live by charging nothing?"

Tom scratched his head for a moment, in evident perplexity, for he had no money. At last a bright idea seemed to strike him.

"An' have yees any papers to show that I owes yees two dollars?" he asked, with a twinkle in his eye.

"Why, of course not; but what does that signify?"

"Thin I'll jest be after takin' yer own advice, an' pay naither you nor me neighbor!" saying which he left the office and its occupant to meditate on a lawyer taking his own advice and a doctor taking his own medicine.

Their Idea of It.

The crowd outside the court room was greatly disappointed when it heard the result of the Tichborne trial. A reporter for the *Daily News* ran to a cab and said, "Drive me to the *Daily News* office." "What's the sentence?" asked the cab driver. "Fourteen years' hard labor." "Then I'll see your neck broke before I'll drive you anywhere." This little dialogue is characteristic of the crowd. It was a crowd of people who had gradually come to consider the Tichborne case a fight between a butcher and the aristocracy and nothing else, with their sympathies in favor of the butcher.

Bloody Week.—The 27th of March was the anniversary of the bloodiest tragedy in American history. On that day, thirty-eight years ago, Col. James W. Fannin and four hundred and forty-five men were shot to death by the Mexicans under Urea in the fort at Goliad, Texas. A week before, Fannin and his force, being surrounded by the enemy and at the mercy of their artillery, surrendered and were taken to Goliad. Major Ward, whom Fannin had sent with one hundred men to escort some Irish families, was also captured, and the Americans were massacred together on a Sunday morning.

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, EDITOR.

THE MINER is published every Thursday, at Smethport, McKean County, Pa. It is the intention and the highest ambition of the Publisher to make THE MINER a first class local and family journal. Items of news from all parts of the County are respectfully solicited, and will be liberally paid for if desired.

SUBSCRIBERS.—The regular subscription price of THE MINER is Two Dollars per annum. But hereafter, and during the present management, parties paying their subscription in advance will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent. upon the subscription price, when paid in cash. Subscribers will be duly notified of the expiration of their term of subscription.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.—We cannot pay any attention to anonymous communications; every article must be accompanied by the writer's true name and address for our own security. We cannot possibly return rejected manuscript, which fact we desire to impress on all contributors.

ADVERTISING TERMS.—Legal, Official and transient advertising, per square—three times or less Two Dollars; each subsequent insertion, fifty cents. Local notices ten cents per line for one insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Obituary notices, over five lines, ten cents per line. Professional cards, five lines or less, per year, five dollars. Rates for display advertisements furnished on application.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1874.

That Offer.

We last week made a proposal to all concerned to publish any communications, properly authenticated, in regard to coal openings, oil or mineral prospects. We this week repeat it, and hope that parties interested in the development of the county or of their own property will give the idea a favorable consideration. If nature has deposited anything of value to the world under or over ground in McKean County it will never be of any benefit to any one unless the fact is developed and published. As may have been seen by an article copied in our last weeks issue from the Buffalo *Express*, the impression is prevalent abroad that our mineral products are of an inferior quality. We think the person who wrote that article, and all others who labor under that impression, have formed the opinion from an entire ignorance of the facts in the case. But we cannot blame them when we take no pains to prove the contrary to be the truth, and to that purpose we invite communications on the subject, and will put them in shape and give them as conspicuous publication as the facts will warrant.

Bleeding Arkansas.

And now Arkansas. Two contestants for the Gubernatorial chair in that happy State have marshaled their hosts in battle array, and each of course called upon the President to interfere and help clear out the other fellow—which agreeable task the President declines, with the advice to settle their own family quarrels. These are in brief the facts of the case: At the election of 1872 Elisha Baxter was returned as the duly elected Governor of Arkansas, and has since been performing the functions of that office. Joseph Brooks the defeated candidate, sought to contest the election by an appeal to the Legislature, which was rejected. He then tried the Supreme Court of the State, which tribunal decided that they had no jurisdiction in the matter. He then resorted to a Circuit Court, and by a little hocus pocus in the absence of his opponent's attorneys obtained a judgment of ouster, armed with which he forcibly ejected Governor Baxter and took possession of the State House. Armed bodies of men are rallying to Baxters support, and he is determined to recover his stolen seat. Brooks is as fully determined to stick, and is rallying his warriors. We hope the general Government will remain firm in its decision to let them rally to their hearts content, while keeping a sufficent number of troops on the ground to prevent the two mobs from hurting each other.

Democratic Honor.

The Apportionment bill did not suit our Democratic State Senators, as it was not fixed so' that all of them could see that they were sure of being returned, so they met in caucus and determined not to vote in favor of confirmation of Gov. Hartranfts appointments to Judgeships, (thus defeating their confirmation which requires a two-thirds majority) unless the bill was fixed to suit them.

They did so, and Gov. Hartranft as promptly reappointed the same gentlemen. These high-toned Democratic legislators do not deny that the appointments are worthy of confirmation, but they imagine they see a chance to coerce the Republican side to give them their demands. It is a dishonorable mode procedure, but what is honor compared to Democratic success!

The Hemlock—Its Destiny, as deduced from our Local History.

In an article published last week, the date of the acquisition of the lands known as the Last Purchase; their original cost, and their present approximate cost, were stated. From this statement some inquiries are naturally suggested. We can view the doings of our ancestors with the certain light of experience, while they had reason, or, human calculation, only as their guide.

Was it wise in the State to sell, and in the Warrantees to buy this character of lands at a date so early in the settlement of the Commonwealth? Having purchased, was it in the interest of her citizens they were put in market for settlement? Have the people who settled on them acted wisely in their use? And to these may be added the more practical one: Are we acting wisely in the use being made of them now?

As will be inferred from the designation as "Last Purchase," the title to the other lands within the boundaries of the Commonwealth had been acquired, and they were open to settlement. This purchase embraced all of the present counties of Tioga, Potter, McKean, Warren, Venango, Jefferson, Clearfield, Elk, Forest, Cameron, Clinton and a few others. As will be at once seen, these comprise by far the most valuable of the timbered lands of the country, and doubtless the largest connected body of timber, adapted to all the needs of civilized life, within the confines of the original thirteen States. And the very thing which gave the land its greatest value for the coming time, reduced its worth for present use—the enormous cost of clearing away the timber, with the lasting endurance of the stumps and roots left behind. At that period (Census of 1790,) the entire population of the State was 434,373, whereas the territory outside of this purchase, now sustains above 3,000,000, with abundant room for more: thus showing it had not then and has not to this time been required to give homes for the people. It was characterized in legislative enactments as "Waste Land," and its appellation doubtless arose from its inhospitable outlook to the agriculturist. The enormous pines, oaks and hemlocks, with their wide spread antlers and massive trunks, were to the pioneer farmer who came to cultivate the soil, very different objects of contemplation than to the later lumberman, by whom they wo'd have been viewed as stores of wealth.

But the pioneer came. His purposes were laudable, as were his labors and privations great. His first need was to cut down trees, burn them into ashes, sow seeds and make a home where from the earth he hoped to grow the food needed for sustenance. This at the time proved to be beyond his power, and he culled from the grand old forest its choicest treasures, felled its trees which many centuries had been employed to rear, tumbled them into the streams, and floated them to a distant market—from which he returned to eke out other months of scanty subsistence. These massive trees, any one hundred of which would now pay for a comfortable farm, have been removed from the country, with almost superhuman toil, and yielded scarcely any better returns than broken constitutions and empty pockets. Of all those who pursued the business of lumbering in Northern Pennsylvania and Southern New York, prior to 1860, it is a historical truth that not one in ten but failed to make the ends meet.

If this territory had been surrounded by a wall, and settlers and trespassers excluded, what well-informed man of this day will say it would not have been worth more to the world now than with all its farms and buildings? Grant it is of not much practical consequence to be told if Eve had not eaten the apple, then, &c.: yet it is well enough to note the mistakes our ancestors have made the better to be prepared to avoid their repetition. It is true the Pine and the Oak have been devoured; and it is equally true the country has remaining a substitute and a treasure of almost equal value—the Hemlock: not the poison shrub on which Socrates fed, but the Tree of Commerce. What we are doing with it is the purpose of this article to show.

It is not ten years since the hemlock timber of this country was considered its most damaging impediment to settlement. Persons buying land for use avoided it, and sought the hard timber. It was a common remark, if the time ever came when the hemlock would pay for its own destruction, the country would settle and prosper. Within eight years an agent having the care of a tract was astonished on being informed a veteran trespasser was actually stealing hemlock, and was restored by the reflection that he was working it up to keep his hand in. At that time the tanners were hundreds of miles away and were just grinding their last bark. The lumbermen here were sawing their last pine. Then was the time to strike hands. The tanneries needed the bark, and the saw mills the logs. And then they did strike hands. The Philadelphia and Erie railroad just completed, opened on one side. The Extension of the Genesee Valley Canal reached into our territory in another direction. The Bradford branch of the Erie Railway in another, and finally the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railway came, bisecting our county and opening another market. Hemlock lands began to look up, and saw mills to loom up. The forest fairly trembled. No tornado ever leveled it so surely.—There are five saw mills now to one five years ago, and with a capacity twenty times greater. What is the consequence to the timber? It is falling as grain before the reaper. It is fairly melting before our eyes, and we fail to appreciate it. Ten years before our pine was gone the most experienced lumbermen said there was enough to last a century. Less than twenty years before the hemlock of New York was consumed its tanners considered its supply inexhaustible. This hemlock is our golden egg, and we are surely doing all in our power to slay the goose that lays it.

It is needless to say timber, like anything else, is worth for market only what it nets. If it costs to place it there all that is received for it, it is quite clear it has no market value on its native stump. How is this in fact to-day? How has it been for eighteen months past, and how does it promise, with the course now pursued, to be for years to come? These are practical questions, and it is to be hoped every man having timbered lands, whether the quantity be small or large, will answer it too and for himself.

Is it not true that it costs to cut, skid and haul logs to the places where they are sold, all that is received for them? Is it not true that it costs the mill owners to drive, saw and deliver their manufactured lumber in market, all they get for it? Will it be denied that it is worth to put the bark to the tanneries, substantially the full amount derived from its sale? These things being true, it requires no argument to prove to our citizens that they are *voluntarily parting with their most valuable property, without receiving for it the slightest compensation.* This condition of things all will agree is deplorable, and now for the

REMEDY.

For this result in the lumber trade there is but one antidote. Congressional tinkering with the currency, the recovery from the late financial panic, the opening of new markets, all these combined, with any similar expedients, will not save us. *It can only be done by reducing the quantity manufactured.* So long as we produce a quantity so large as to compel us to go to find a purchaser, that long *the purchaser will fix the price.* This is a law of trade, and is immutable.

This reduction must commence with *the owners of the timber.* Stop furnishing it to the saw mills. The mill owners pay all they can afford with the prices they get. This will compel them to stop sawing for a time, or drive them to cut from their own lands. The supply in market will become short and the price go up. Then produce only so fast as the market demands, at prices remunerative for the timber in the tree.—Do the same with the bark, and the result will be the same. The people of this country have the means of financial independence in their own hands. They have the lesson of the pine, and the voice of their ancestors beseeching them to spare the Hemlock,—Will they heed them?

* * *

THE long contest has ended, and the successor to Sumner selected. Wm. B Washburn secured the prize.

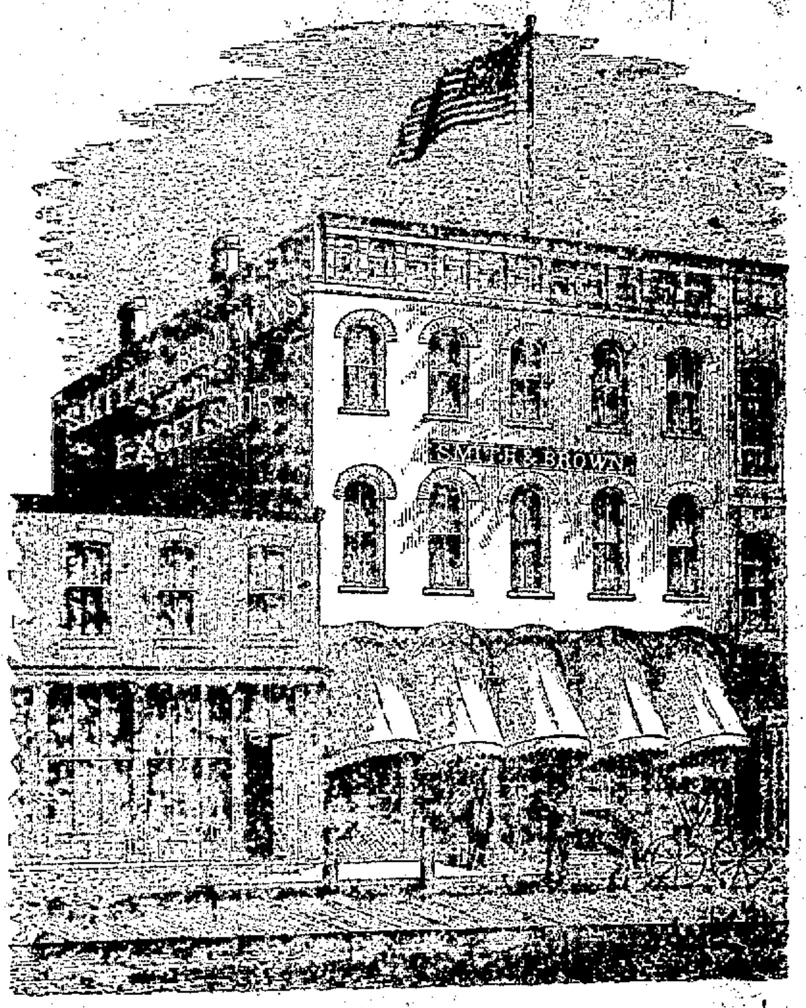
MARRIED.

At the residence of W. F. Ormsby, in Keating township, Wednesday, April 15, 1874, Mr. GEO. LEONARD and Miss MAGGIE FITZGERALD, all of Keating township.

At Kane, Pa., Saturday, April 18, by Rev. Barton, Mr. OSCAR LITTMORE and Mrs. N. COVENEY.

SPRING OF 1874.

SMITH'S EXCELSIOR.



THE FOLLOWING GOODS ARE NOW OPENING AND ON SALE AT

Smith & Co.'s Excelsior,

OLEAN.

TEN BALES SHEETING

FIVE CASES BLEACHED MUSLIN.

EIGHT CASES PRINTS AND GINGHAMS.

150 PIECES CLOTHS & CASSIMERES.

50 PIECES CARPETS OF ALL KINDS.

A CAR LOAD

Of Wall and Window Paper in every Variety.

AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS.

ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON,

Including all colors of Cheeney Brothers' justly celebrated

AMERICAN SILKS.

JAP. SILK, PLAIN, STRIPED AND PLAID,
BLACK SILKS, AMERICAN, LYONS,
BONNA, GROGRAIN, &C.,
ALL GRADES.

Diagonal Silks, Argyle Suitings, Mary Stewart Goat-Hair Suitings,

Black and Colored Alpacas from .25 to 1.00

IRON GRENADINES, PLAIN AND FIGURED POPLINS,
JACONETS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS, PERCALES, &c.

SHAWLS:

Paisly, Wool, Zephyr and Silk, Long Square and Scarf.
100 dozen Ladies, Gents and Misses

JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES
for which we are sole agents.

JOHNSON KID GLOVES FOR LADIES,
for which we are sole agents.

GREAT VARIETY OF BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPS, for MEN WOMEN and CHILDREN, WARRANTED.

ALL THE NEW SPRING STYLES OF HATS & CAPS.

Two car loads of Pritchard's Celebrated

Trunks, Satchels, Valises and Bags.

For the sale of which we are Sole Agents in Olean.

Geese Feathers, Groceries,

T

From 2|— to 10|— per pound.

ALL OTHER GROCERIES TO MATCH.

'Tis useless to enumerate articles and prices, suffice to say that we were never in condition to do our patrons so much good in quality and prices as this Spring. Call and see for yourselves.

R. O. Smith & Co.

April 23, 1874.

SEVENTY-FIVE NEW PIECES CARPETS, MATTINGS, AND OIL-CLOTHS.

A LARGE STOCK OF NOTTINGHAM LACES AND OIL WINDOW CURTAINS.

TO MONEY LENDERS!

Smethport School Bonds.

A First Class Investment.

To those having money to lend the subscriber desires to call attention to the Bonds recently issued by the Board of Directors of the Smethport School District. These bonds bear interest at the rate of eight per centum per annum, and are payable in ten years. The interest is payable on the first of January of each year. It is the intention of the Board to issue only $5,500, and as part of that amount has already been taken, those who would like to invest in these bonds should apply at the earliest opportunity. They are in denominations of $100 each and can be had of the subscriber at his place of business in Smethport Borough after this date.

I. S. GLEASON,
Sec'y Board of S. D.
Smethport, March 18, 1874.—tf

GO TO

EATON & SPRAGUE'S

FOR YOUR

STOVES, HARDWARE, COOKING UTENSILS, SHELF FURNITURE, CUTLERY, TINWARE,

and everything that can be found in a first-class Hardware Store.

THEY WILL NOT BE OUTDONE IN PRICES OR QUALITY OF GOODS.

NOTICE.

U. S. Internal Revenue—Special Taxes.

MAY 1, 1874, to APRIL 30, 1875.

THE law of December 24, 1872, requires every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a special tax to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1874, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1874.

The taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person so liable who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the special taxes named above must apply to P. FORD, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue at Smethport, McKean Co., Pa., and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1874, and without further notice.

J. W. DOUGLASS, Com. Int. Rev.

Myron A. Dodge.

Notary Public and Claim Agent,

Olean, N. Y.

Bounty and Pension Claims Collected if Obtainable.

Particular attention given to applications for increased Pension and Rejected Claims.

Office with W. H. Reynolds.

MOORE HOUSE,

OLEAN, N. Y.

M. V. Moore, Proprietor.

(FORMERLY FORD HOUSE.)

Newly Furnished. Bells to all rooms. 'Bus to all trains. Best bar in Western New York.

Wm. S. Brownell use of Wm. Haskell vs S G Hyde	In Common Pleas McKean Co., No. 66 Sept Term, 1872

NOTICE.—H. King the Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county to distribute moneys made by sheriff sale in the above entitled case, will meet at the Court House in Smethport on Friday, the 17th day of April next, at one o'clock P. M. of said day, at which time and place all persons having any claims will appear and present the same.

H. KING, Auditor.
March 24, 1874.

Executor's Notice.

WHEREAS LETTERS TESTAMENTARY TO the estate of Chas. B. Dean deceased, late of the township of Eldred, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will make known the same to me without delay.

BENJ. BONNER, Executor.
Eldred, April 2, 1874.—6t

Receipts and Expenditures of McKean County for 1873.

COUNTY FUNDS

Receipts.

By amount due at last settlement	$3474 24
" received on seated tax 1872	519 30
" " " " 1873	3063 81
" " " unseated " 1872	82 34
" " " " 1873	139 29
" refunded by constable Mecum	1 66
" " dist. att'y Milliken	4 00
" " for house rent, Liberty	8 00
" received for court house rent	6 00
" " revenue stamps sold	75
" " from late Treas. King	85 60
Total receipts	$10374 62

Expenditures.

County auditor's fees	$171 00
Jury comm'rs "	21 18
Commissioners wages paid	119 35
Fuel, c. h. and jail	92 31
Pat. Kanes at West. Penitentiary	91 66
Mary Hickey at Lunatic Hospital	209 01
M. Sheehan at Pennsylvania	124 57
Reward for prisoners broke jail	200 00
Grand jurors	758 12
Trav.	1893 56
Teacher's Institute	78 17
Tax refunded	5 00
Coroner's inquests	90 67
Books, Pro'h'y's office	702 55
Blanks, Com's office	31 95
Pub. Printing	350 00
Late Sheriff Chadwick's bill	716 04
Crier & tips.	168 00
Post. stamps	8 36
Water and water works	984 75
Prothy's costs	344 07
Repair on jail	60 83
" c. h.	19 44
Late Com'rs clerk Bard	80 00
" " Chadwick	400 09
Com. costs	830 56
Fox bounty	19 44
Assessors	486 00
Qualifications	19 65
Elections	909 57
Const. returns	190 15
Survey Co. line	56 00
C. H. chairs, oil, &c.	64 79
Paid State Treas. tax of '72 & '73	458 56
Total expenditures	$10366 74
Receipts over expenditures	18 67

REDEMPTION FUND.

Receipts.

Amount due at last settlement	$312 16

Expenditures.

Redemption to D. Kingsbury exec'rs	14 97
Receipts over expenditures	$297 19

ROAD AND BRIDGE FUND.

Receipts.

Amount received from Col. 1873	$2180 95

Expenditures.

Roads	479 60
Bridges	1261 17
Receipts over expenditures	1480 76

DOG FUND.

Receipts.

Amount received from col. 1873	472 60

Expenditures.

Sheep damages paid	198 60
Receipts over expenditures	274 00

RUBBER PAINT.

RUBBER PAINT CO. OF CLEVELAND

Branch Office and Factory:
506 WEST ST., NEW YORK.

The Best Paint in the World.

Any Shade from Pure White to Jet Black.

A combination of the purest paints and India Rubber, forming a smooth, glossy, firm, durable, elastic and beautiful Paint, unaffected by changes of temperature, is perfectly waterproof, and adapted to all classes of work, and is in every way better paint for either inside or outside work than any other paint in the world. Being from one-third to one-fourth cheaper and lasting at least three times as long as the best lead and oil paint.

Be sure that our TRADE MARK, a fac simile of which is given above, is on every package.

Prepared ready for use and sold by the gallon only. There has never been a paint introduced that has become so popular (in the same length of time) or given so perfect satisfaction as the Rubber Paint.

SMETHPORT MARBLE WORKS

The undersigned keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES,

TABLE-TOPS, MANTEL-PIECES

And Marble Work of every description, also Stone Work for buildings and side walks. All work done on the most reasonable terms and in the most workmanlike manner. Call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN DIGEL.
Smethport, Sept. 22, 1870.

NOTICE!

J. G. Pelton,

OLEAN, N. Y.

Merchant Tailor, has just turned from New York with his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, Consisting of English, French and American Suitings, Overcoats, Cassimeres and trimmings in all of the new and desirable styles.

Extra pains will be taken to give you Nice fitting Suits made in the most durable and artistic manner.

11—6 m

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1874.

Schedule of Train Time at Larrabee's.

TRAINS GOING NORTH—
[illegible] Express .... 4 27 a m
Through Mail .... 3.16 p m
Local Freight .... [illegible] a m
TRAINS GOING SOUTH—
Night Express .... 7.58 p m
Through Mail .... 12.23 a m
Local Freight .... 2.19 p m

Business Directory.

Byron D. Hamlin & Son.

LAW AND LAND OFFICE. Agency of the [illegible] lands situated in the Counties of McKean, Elk, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield. Smethport, Pa.

S. D. Freeman,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

SMETHPORT McKean county, Pa., will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.

H. L. McCoy,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Smethport, McKean county, Pa., will attend to all calls in his profession.

R. H. Rose.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. Office up stairs in Court House.

D. V. Crossmire.

[illegible] Surgeon P. & E. R. R. Co.

24 [illegible], Kane, Pa.

[illegible] attention given to all professional calls.

Backus & Milliken.

ATTORNEYS & Counsellors at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care. Office up stairs [illegible] block, on Main street.

[illegible] JOHN C. BACKUS.

P. Ford.

ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law and Collector of Internal Revenue for McKean [illegible] will give his attention [illegible] matters pertaining to his profession [illegible] Office, Ford Building, [illegible] street, Smethport, Pa.

Alfred Sturtevant.

HAS opened a Barber Shop in the rooms [illegible] where he is prepared [illegible] shaving, shampooing, Hair cutting, Dyeing [illegible] in the latest style [illegible] with my shop [illegible] for sale.

P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford [illegible] ready made [illegible] coffins and caskets [illegible]

[illegible] Dec. 21 1871.

Bingham Estate.

[illegible]

[illegible] Dec. 21 1871. Robt. C. Simpson
Agent of the Trustees.

J. E. Olds & Son,

[illegible] arrangements to carry on [illegible] on a more extensive [illegible] to give them a call [illegible]

New Cabinet Shop.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the public that, having removed [illegible] Furniture of most every kind [illegible] constantly on hand a large [illegible] articles of furniture, picture [illegible] WM. SPROUT.

Smethport, Feb. 4, 1869.

New Paint Shop.

THE undersigned has opened a shop on the [illegible] street—near John L. Taylor's [illegible] and is now prepared to do [illegible] painting, striping, house and sign [illegible] and all other work in this line done in the best manner. The best of material used and satisfaction guaranteed.

CARL SASSE.

Smethport, May 9, 1872.

James D. Otto.

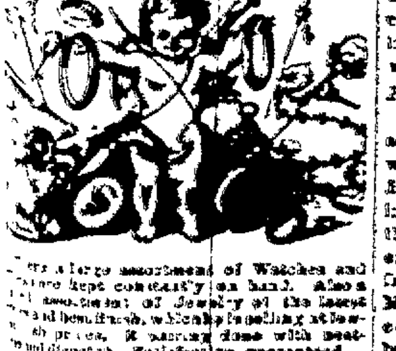
Informs the people of McKean county [illegible] that at my old stand in Port Allegany they can still get blacksmithing done better, cheaper, and sooner than at any other shop in [illegible] Pennsylvania. All kinds of Blacksmithing for farmers, lumbermen, wagon [illegible] paid to shoeing.

Port Allegany, March 20, 1873.

M. L. Armstrong's

JEWELRY STORE,

No. 3, Union Block.



Keeps a large assortment of Watches and Jewelry kept constantly on hand. Also a [illegible] assortment of Jewelry of the latest [illegible] which he is selling at low [illegible] prices. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. S. BROWNELL,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

&c., &c., &c.

Quick Sales, Small Profits.

Store opposite Baptist Church, Smethport, Pa. Patronage is respectfully solicited.

Local and Miscellaneous.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

—Kane has a "Silver Cornet Band."

— Jobbers will do well to read the advertisement of the County Commissioners in another column, headed "Notice."

— County Commissioners Coleman and Smith have been looking around the Court yard fence. We hope they mean business.

— Parties from this place who have recently visited the Bradford oil wells assure us that the flow of oil is unabated.

—The rains of the last week have raised the streams and no one who can pull an oar has wanted for a chance to go down the river.

— Among the arrivals in town during the past week, we noticed L. R. Decker, Mansfield, Pa., Theodore Wernwag, Phila., H. M. Eldridge, Wellsville, N.Y., and S. M. Sweet, Buffalo.

— Potter county is to have another paper, Democratic. We learn that Mr. F. W. Knox has purchased the material, and now our Potter friends can hear all about Grant's horses, bulldogs, and cottage at Long Branch.

—The Buffalo Express is one of the best edited and most reliable daily papers in the Union. Twenty five copies are taken in Coudersport, which speaks well for the intelligence of that people.

—Henry Ward Beecher has been given a six months leave of absence by his congregation to be spent abroad or at home, as he chooses, the congregation paying his travelling expenses. Who says religion doesn't pay?

— A company of engineers and miners arrived in town Tuesday. We understand that they are in the employ of Messrs. Wernwag, who intend exploring and developing their coal property.

— The Reading in the M. E. Church on Tuesday evening was not as largely attended as could have been wished. We were unable to remain through the entire performance, and could not properly criticize Rev. Rusbridge's merits as a public reader. We understand that he is to read before the Academy Lyceum, at the Academy, next Tuesday evening.

Donation.

The friends of Rev. H. Peck will make him a donation visit at the house of "Uncle" Niles Kinney, Annin Creek, on Thursday eve., April 30, 1874.

Sociable.

There will be a sociable at the residence of Mrs. S. P. Beckwith in Farmers Valley, Friday evening of this week, the 24th inst. We understand that the proceeds are to be devoted to the purchase of an organ for the church.

Gone West.

Hon. B. D. Hamlin and lady started from this place Tuesday morning upon a western trip. Mr. H. says he has seen nearly everything else but a prairie, and he wants to see one before he dies. Their tour will be quite an extended one, west as far as Minnesota and probably south as far as Tennessee, occupying about four weeks. We wish them a pleasant trip and safe return.

Boiler Explosion.

Tuesday evening the boiler of the engine of the Sartwell steam saw mill, three miles this side of Alton, burst, throwing the boiler some fifteen feet forward, destroying the arch, and demolishing things generally. The shell of the boiler was not injured, only the head flue being blown out. Fortunately, the mill hands were at supper, or there would have been some loss of life.

Port Allegany—Quarterly Meeting.

Quarterly meeting services will be held in the Union Church on Saturday and Sunday, May 2 and 3. Sermon Saturday at 2 P. M. by the Presiding Elder. Sermon in eve. by the pastor. Sabbath, love-feast at half past nine, Sermon at half past ten by Rev. E. A. Rice, of Olean, P. E. of Olean Dist. a full attendance from the charge is desired. H. Peck Pastor.

Horse-Shoes.

While wandering about the other evening on the lookout for a local item, we stepped into Mr. John Taylor's blacksmith shop and unexpectedly found one. It is about horse-shoes. Mr. T. showed us an enormous pile of shoes of his own manufacture, from old shoes. They are far superior to those generally used, as they are more than half steel, which he welds in them. He tells us that he has welded up 2700 pounds of old shoes this winter. Years ago all blacksmiths made their own horse-shoes, now they are made by a patent process, and few young men in learning the trade have occasion to learn how to make them.

R. O. Smith & Co, Olean.

It is not necessary to call attention to the advertisement of R. O. Smith & Co., as it will of itself attract attention. They are a firm that believe in a liberal use of printer's ink, and their immense yearly sales justify them in the belief that it pays. Having enlarged the firm by the admission of two faithful and tried clerks into partnership, Mr. Smith feels that he can now more than ever defy competition. Two experienced buyers have been in New York and Boston selecting a stock that cannot be surpassed even in the large city establishments. We are authorized by him to say (and he is a gentleman whose word is as good as his bond) that goods were never so cheap and dry goods so pretty as this Spring. By the purchase of immense stocks he is able to buy cheaper and sell cheaper than smaller dealers, and we advise any of our readers who contemplate making Spring purchases to sample his goods and prices before purchasing. Our experience teaches that they will be amply repaid for the trouble.

A Sad and Fatal Accident.

One of those distressing accidents resulting from the use of fluid lamps occurred in the family of Mr. M. J. Hadley, of Annin Creek, on Friday the 17th inst., about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. From the account given us, we learn that his little daughter Stella, a very bright, intelligent little girl, little over six years of age, was amusing herself up stairs in the house while her mother was engaged below. Suddenly the lamp was heard to fall and the screams of the little girl as she ran across the floor. Mrs. Hadley immediately ran up stairs, followed by Mr. Hodges, who was fortunately in the house at the time. They discovered little Stella enveloped in flames and the burning fluid running over the floor. Mrs. Hadley's first impulse was to rush to her daughter and wrap her own clothing around her which would soon have made her a victim also had not Mr. Hodges, with great presence of mind, seized a peice of carpet, and wrapping it around her, extinguished the flames. She seemed the most badly burned on the arms and face—so badly that twenty-seven hours thereafter death came to the relief of the little sufferer. Mr. Hadley was at work in the shop near by at the time, and hearing the screams of his child, hastened to the house, but to late to save her. Had it not been for the timely presence of Mr. Hodges the tragedy would have been more terrible. It has left an unfailing shadow on Mr. Hadley's family, and they have the sympathy of the entire community in their terrible bereavement.

Business Change at Bradford.

F. H. Hicks & Co. having bought a large Spring stock of Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Dry goods and Groceries, and their Drug business increasing, so as to require more room than the building afforded, have sold out their stock of Drugs and Medicines to Mr. Newell B. Parsons who has fitted up the store, on corner of Main and Pine Streets, in Bradford Boro, and made handsome additions to the stock bought of F. H. Hicks & Co.

In this connection it affords us extreme pleasure to compliment Mr. Hicks and his assistants on the almost incredible fact, that while dispensing drugs and medicines, they have never been accused of vending intoxicating liquors, for any but medicinal purposes and then within rather than beyond legal bounds.

Messrs Hicks & Co, believe a good name to be better than riches made by violating law, and they have their reward in the confidence esteem and patronage of the public.

We wish Mr. N. B. Parsons success in his new enterprise, and as he advertises that he still retains the services of Mr. Theodore Palen a practical Druggist Chemist and Compounder of prescriptions, he cannot fail of success if he pursues the course adopted by F. H. Hicks & Co. as Druggists.

Burrill, McEwen & Co.

The above firm is probably the most popular in this section of country than any Buffalo dealers. They are successors to the famous firm of Hunn, Smith & Spencer, Mr. Burrill being former Manager for that firm. Their warerooms, Nos. 395, 397 & 399 Main St., Buffalo, are filled from cellar to garret, and they are prepared to fit out at a moments notice either a cottage or a palace. We were permitted a few days ago to take a look at their stock, and although we only saw a small portion of it could hardly believe that so much stock could be disposed of in years, yet they are daily receiving additions from the manufactory of Hunn, Smith & Spencer, of Rochester. We confidently recommend and advise our friends to purchase furniture at this house. Whether purchasing in small or large quantities, customers will there be treated with the same courtesy, consideration and fair-dealing. Read their advertisement in another column.

The Thomson House, Kane.

The above house, we are told, is becoming one of the most popular houses in this part of the country. It has been put into first class shape as a summer resort, and appearances indicate that its rooms will be crowded during the coming season. Our Kane correspondent stated a few weeks ago that President Grant had engaged rooms, which we are informed is true. The proprietor Mr. R. M. N. Taylor, is also in receipt of letters from parties in New York and other cities desiring summer quarters, and if the half is true that we hear we have no fears but that they will be well taken care of by mine host Taylor.

Personal.

Mr. E. H. Bard took passage northward by Chadwick's Fast Line Tuesday morning. We don't know whether he is bound for Jamestown or Heaven, but hope, whatever may be his destination, he can exclaim with the patriarch "I'm glad I'm here."

F. W. Moese, of Kane, crowded his way into our office Tuesday afternoon without doing a great deal of damage to the door-casings. He has lost half a pound of flesh since he left Smethport, or probably couldn't have made his way in at all.—Frank has a peculiar habit of bringing the names of new, advance-paying subscribers when he calls on the printers, which makes his visits all the more welcome—even if we have to tear down the side of the house to let him in.

Church Dedication.

St. Elizabeths Catholic Church, Smethport, will be dedicated on Sunday, the 26 inst. The ceremony will be performed by the Right Rev. Tobias Mullin, Lord Bishop of Erie, assisted by several Clergymen. Mass will be at the usual hour, 10.

—There are not a few men in every community who never do anything to assist the public in the way of building up their town. They always protest that such improvements do not benefit them a solitary nickel. We notice that every time a town secures a public improvement of any importance, the same men, if they have any real estate or buildings to rent, are the very first to put up the prices. A town wholly composed of such individuals would be about as lively as a graveyard.

Not Sold Out Yet.

Mr. John Digel wishes us to inform his friends and everybody else that he has not yet been placed under one of his own tombstones, but is still on top of the ground, and ready for all the work in his line that may be demanded. He has kept very quiet for a few months past because of having so much work to do, and does not wish his friends to think he has sold out or been sold out. On the contrary he has been obliged to purchase more land on which he expects soon to erect more extensive buildings to accommodate his increasing business. He has now in his establishment a quantity of finished work, and any in need of anything in the marble line, or who may wish simply to look at perfect and artistic work are cordially invited to call and look at it before it is taken from the shop. There is no doubt of the fact that he does the best work of any marble manufacturer of this or adjoining counties and parties in want of any sort of marble or stone work will consult their own interests by making application to him for it.

Kind Words.

Words of commendation are encouraging, and no one appreciates them more than we. We have received from friends in different parts of the county many kind words of praise and commendation since we have undertaken to "go it alone" in the publication of the MINER, and we take this occasion to thank our friends most heartily for their kind words, assuring them that they have encouraged us more than they imagine, and that we shall endeavor in the future to merit a continuation of them. We have not undertaken our present duties as Editor and Publisher of the MINER for the purpose of riding into power or place upon its shoulders or to bolster up parties or politicians, although we shall not neglect either of the latter. Our sole aim and ambition is to see the MINER grow under our care to become one of the best county newspapers in the State of Pennsylvania. We hope and believe that the day is not far distant, and we hope also that our friends in all parts of the county will heartily assist us in the accomplishment of that result.

Cremation.

The present topic of newspaper talk is "Cremation." The following extract from a New York letter will explain what it means: There has been a society organized here for the purpose of doing away with burying the dead—burning the body instead. The members pledge themselves to be burned as fast as they die, and, as if to show the world the value of the idea, one member died last Friday and was burned. The coffin, we are told was placed in an upright position inside a fire-proof receptacle, through which artificially heated air was forced in a current, carrying all the noxious gases up a chimney, and leaving after the process a small residue of snow-white ashes only. The process was completed in twenty minutes, at a cost for fuel of $2 25. The ashes were gathered and placed in an urn in the parlor of the father of the deceased. Those who are urging it say that the cost of disposing of remains is brought to a very small point; that the idea of consuming a body by fire is not so repugnant as to put it into the ground to decay; and that as cemeteries are certain to be crowded, cremation is better on sanitary grounds. The papers are all discussing it. It will doubtless come into quite general use.

Notice.

WILL BE LET at the Commissioner's Office, in Smethport, on the 6th day of May, 1874, the job of building a new fence on south side of public square, and the repairing of the fence on the other sides of the square.

ALSO—The repairing of the wall and steps in front of the Court House.

ALSO—Repairing walks through the public square.

ALSO—Repairing of belfry to Court House.

By order of Commissioners.

26-31 J. R. CHADWICK Clerk.

FOR SALE.

MY HOUSE AND LOT IN SMETHPORT, on reasonable terms. The Lot contains about five acres. For particulars, enquire of A. G. Armstrong, or address the undersigned, at 1572 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

11-25tf A. S. BISHOP.

Building Lots For Sale.

SEVENTY-TWO LOTS, 4 x 8 RODS EACH, On Water, Main, King, and North Streets, in Smethport, for sale, at prices from $25 to $400 per lot.

Three of the above lots with houses on them.

March 26,-'73 6—3 t] SETH A. BACKUS.

For Sale.

30 No. One Milch Cows

WILL BE SOLD ON TERMS AND IN quantities to suit the purchaser. For further particulars, apply to

T. J. MELVIN,

22-4t Bradford, McKean Co., Pa.

— Through tickets for sale and baggage checked through to all principal points West, North-West, and South-West. All letters answered promptly.

JACK FERGUSON, Agt.

Larrabee Depot, Mch., 1874.

Hotel for Sale.

THE BENNETT HOUSE,

IN SMETHPORT, PA., is offered for sale. This Hotel is located at the County seat of McKean County, and is the best hotel property in the county. It will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms. Any one wishing to purchase a Hotel property will do well to examine it. For any further information, call upon or address the proprietor.

WM. HASKELL,

Smethport, April 2, 1874.

A. M. ADAMS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND

MANUFACTURERS OF

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS

No. 48 and 50 PEARL St., Buffalo, N. Y.

J. L. Chichester,

Blank Book Manufacturer,

Ruling, Printing, & Binding,

Executed in the best manner.

Nos. 194 & 198 Washington St.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

FURNITURE.

Burrill McEwen & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO HUNN, SMITH & SPENCER)

395, 397 & 399 Main Street,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Announce that we have purchased the entire interest in this popular establishment, and have just received large invoices of

Fine and Fashionable

Furniture

manufactured especially to order to meet the demands of our Spring Trade. Our

Large & Spacious Warerooms

are FILLED TO OVERFLOWING with all the

Latest and Most Improved Styles

of art, finish and beauty in Furniture.

Having made our entire purchase for CASH thereby taking every advantage of depression in prices, we are prepared to furnish all kinds of

Rich & Beautiful Furniture

At Wholesale and Retail,

AND AT PRICES THAT

DEFY COMPETITION.

☞ We make a specialty in UPHOLSTERING all kinds of Furniture. Old Furniture re-upholstered and made as good as new.

All amounts due the old firm will be received and receipted in full by us; and all demands against the old firm will be paid by us.

We have also a full line of COTTAGE and CHEAPER GRADES OF FURNITURE.

Mr. BURRILL, former Manager for the retired firm of Hunn, Smith & Spencer, desires to thank his many patrons for past favors, and solicits not only them, but all those desiring Furniture of any description, either for cottage or mansion, to call and examine and they cannot fail to be suited.

Burrill, McEwen & Co.,

397, 398 & 399 Main Street

Buffalo, N. Y.

BONNEY'S

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

TERRACE, NEAR MAIN ST.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

D. Bonney & Son,
Proprietors.

P. E. STONE, Clerk, (late Prop. Olean Olean House.)

This Hotel has been newly Furnished.

OLEAN HOUSE.

J. K. Van Campen, Prop'r.

This House has been Thoroughly Repaired and Newly Furnished. Barber Shop, Bath Room, Restaurant and Billiard Saloon attached. Room for 250 Guests. Barn room for 200 horses.

P. J. Hanour,

Importer of

FINE BRANDIES,

CHOICE WINES

FOREIGN ALES & PORTER.

150 and 152 Main and 119 Commercial Sts.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Gibson, Pierce & Gibson,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Plain and Fancy Cassimeres,

Colored and White Flannels, etc.

Otto, Catt. Co. N. Y.

Orders respectfully solicited.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a Testatum writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Jefferson County, and to me directed, I shall expose to sale by public vendue or outcry at the Court House, in the borough of Smethport, on Friday, the 8th day of May, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock p. m. the following described property, to wit:

All that certain lot or parcel of land situate in the township of Bradford, McKean Co., Pa. bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a post on the west bank of the Tunungwant Creek at its intersection with the north line of the State of Pennsylvania, thence west ninety-eight and five-tenth rods, more or less, to a post, thence south seventy five rods, more or less, to a post on the north line of lot Number 114, thence east eighty-three rods, more or less, to a post on the west bank of said Tunungwant Creek, and at the north east corner of said lot No. 114, thence down the west bank of said Tunungwant creek by its various courses to the place of beginning. Containing forty seven acres and two-tenths of an acre, more or less. Being the east part of lot No. 112 and a part of Warrant No. 3427; all improved, with a two-story frame dwelling house and outbuildings, one frame barn 30 x 40 feet, and a well of water thereon.

ALSO—One other piece of land situate in same township. Beginning at a cucumber tree on the State Line of New York, and in the northwest corner of lot No. 112, thence south seventeen rods, more or less, to a post, thence east 201 rods, more or less, to a post, thence north 17 rods, more or less, to a post, on the State Line of New York, thence west by the said State Line 201 rods, more or less, to the place of beginning. Containing 21 3-10 acres, more or less, being the north part of lot No. 112, in Warrant No. 3427, about 5 acres improved, one two story frame house, an orchard containing about 50 apple trees thereon.

Seized and taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of W. H. Glass, at the suit of Chas. H. Prescott.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa., April 20, '74.

EUREKA!
McCOY & REILLY,
("SIDE HILL DRUGSTORE.")
DEALERS IN
Pure Drugs & Medicines,
FORD BUILDING, SMETHPORT, PA.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

We wish to call especial attention to our large and complete stock of **School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Albums,** &c., which we bought for cash of the receiver appointed for BREED, LENT & Co., Buffalo, directly after their failure, at TEN PER CENT. below the publisher's and manufacturer's prices to jobbers, we therefore DEFY competition, and are prepared to wholesale School Books to dealers in other parts of the county at bottom figures. Our stock of

CONFECTIONERY

is always complete, as we receive it in small quantities every few days thereby insuring its freshness. We also keep the very choicest brands of *CIGARS and TOBACCO* the market affords. Our FANCY GOODS, SUNDRIES, PERFUMERIES, &c., being selected with the greatest care from the best Importing Houses, we are enabled to offer as complete a line as can be found in this part of the country, at the lowest prices. We also keep strictly pure

WINES & LIQUORS

for medical use only. Prescriptions, recipes, &c., carefully prepared.

With many thanks for the liberal patronage we have so far enjoyed, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

McCOY & REILLY.

SMETHPORT, Nov. 6, 1873.

HALL'S

VEGETABLE SICILIAN

HAIR

RENEWER.

Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation; which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept fully up to its high standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for restoring GRAY OR FADED HAIR to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and, by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair-glands. By its use, the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness, it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth, except in extreme old age. It is the most economical HAIR DRESSING ever used, as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair a splendid, glossy appearance. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

Price One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye

FOR THE WHISKERS.

As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore gray or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye, in *one preparation*; which will quickly and effectually accomplish this result. It is easily applied, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H.

All kinds of

GRAINING

by a new process, in first class style, for half the usual price.

Address *Gus. H. Bolk,*
Portville, Catt. Co., N. Y.

m19v11-6m]

OLEAN AD.

HERMAN SCHUETZ,

OLEAN, N. Y.,

Practical Jeweler and Dealer in

Watches, Clocks & Jewelry,

SOLID SILVER and PLATED WARE.

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS,

CUTLERY, STATIONERY,

and a full stock of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

THE CELEBRATED

Shaffhausen Spectacles.

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY

carefully repaired and warranted.

☞ ENGRAVING DONE TO ORDER. ☜

The above-mentioned goods will be sold cheap at one door north of First National Bank, OLEAN, N. Y.

Callar & Robinson,

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Paints,

Oils, Fancy Goods,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

KANE, PA.

SMETHPORT ACADEMY

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. [illegible]

[illegible]

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Farm, Garden and Household.

Fruit Garden.

Every garden, says the *Agriculturist*, should have an abundant supply of currant bushes, as with proper care they may be made to yield large crops of fruit, both for market and home use. Plant cuttings in rows two feet apart, and the plants six inches in the rows. In two or three years they will make bearing plants. Versailles and White Grape are the best varieties for general cultivation.

Strawberries need to be set out as early as the ground can be worked. Give the newly planted beds, as well as the bearing ones, a good mulch of cut hay or straw or oven leaves. Set the plants in hills 18 inches apart, with the rows two feet. Do not allow the newly planted beds to bear before the second year, as the plants will then be stronger and better able to bear good crops afterwards.

Raspberries and blackberries must be set out early this month if the ground is dry. Four feet each way for raspberries, and six to eight feet for blackberries.

Set out grape vines one year old in well drained soil which has been enriched by ashes or ground bone. Do not use heating manures, as they cause a very rapid growth, which is so prolonged that the wood does not have time to ripen properly before cold weather commences; hence the wood is readily injured by frosts. Select a proper proportion of early, medium and late sorts, so that there will be a constant succession of fruit throughout the season. Cuttings preserved in the cellar since last fall should now be planted out in rows 18 inches apart, setting the cuttings four inches apart in the rows, and pressing the earth very firmly down around the bases of the cuttings.

A handsome pyramidal quince bush can be secured if properly trained and pruned; as usually seen, they are not ornamental objects.

Orchard and Nursery.

If not yet cut, attend to cutting cions at once, as it will not do to cut after the buds have started. Preserve in sand or sawdust until needed.

Plant root grafts in nursery rows as soon as the ground will allow.

Seeds of fruit and ornamental trees should be sown as soon as the ground is in good condition. Peach-stones, nuts, etc., which were buried in boxes in the open ground last fall should be planted at once before they commence to grow.

Do not commence grafting until the buds swell. If left until too late the bark slips so readily that there is danger of injuring the tree by peeling.

In tree planting, do not attempt to do it hastily; one tree planted well is worth a dozen poorly set. Take pains to break all lumps which come in contact with the roots, and, besides, make the hole large enough to allow the roots to lie straight in their natural positions.

Insects will need looking after, as eternal vigilance is the price of healthy trees and good fruit. Wash the trunks and larger limbs with lye or soft soap suds if not already done; this, if done with a stiff brush after the old bark has been scraped off, will destroy most of the eggs of insects. Look out for the rings of tent-caterpillars' eggs on the ends of the twigs; they can be easily seen and destroyed now.

Mending a Meadow.

I have purchased a meadow which brings me less than a ton of hay to the acre and then when it has only been seeded two years, and is also quite rough. To try an experiment with it in the fall of 1872, I run over a part of it with a light short tooth harrow, and on a part of it sowed bone No. 2 in the fall, on a part sowed clover and timothy in the spring, on another part put barnyard manure in the winter, on another part put muck in the spring. The result was bone, manure, and muck caused the grass already growing to spread so as to almost cover the ground, and about doubled the growth of hay and grass—that during the past very dry season. Where I sowed grass seed and clover, I saw no change. The barnyard manure has been the most effectual thus far.—*B. Westchester Co., N. Y.*

Chilblain Remedy.

When chilblains manifest themselves, the best remedy, not only from preventing them ulcerating, but overcoming the tingling, itching pain and stimulating the circulation of the part to healthy action, is the liniment of belladonna, two drachms; the liniment of aconite, one drachm; carbolic acid, ten drops; to collodion flexile, one ounce; painted with a camel's hair pencil over their surface. When the chilblains vesicate, ulcerate or slough, it is better to omit the aconite, and apply the other components of the liquid without it. The collodion flexile forms a coating or protecting film, which excludes the air, while the sedative liniments allay the irritation, generally of no trivial nature.

Buying Things.

A farmer should never go to town without carrying something to sell—butter, eggs, potatoes, poultry, or even a load of wood. By so doing his income is quite sure to exceed his outgoes. There is no more miserable and poverty stricken way than to keep sending to stores and shops, and having things charged, with the expectation of paying for them when special crops come.

Another Dupe.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says that a clerk in a book store in Louisville, where lottery tickets were sold, laid aside one for himself, numbered 3,307. A short time ago the proprietor of the store received a letter from one Perkins, living in an interior town, stating that he had dreamed that No. 3,307 would draw the capital prize, and requesting said proprietor to purchase that ticket for him if it was to be had. The clerk stated that this was the identical ticket he had selected for himself, and thereupon pulled out his money and paid for it. He then wrote to Perkins that he could have the ticket for $600. Strange to say, the return mail brought an acceptance of the offer and a request that the ticket be at once forwarded to Perkins. This so excited the clerk that he backed square out, and declared he would not sell it for less than $1,000. He was soon astounded at the receipt of another letter agreeing to these terms, and demanding the ticket. This so worked upon the nervous clerk that he refused point blank to sell it at any price, and for fear that the priceless ticket might get lost, he locked it up in a bank vault. The young man has just discovered that the whole thing was a hoax, played upon him by acquaintances, and what is worse, has found out that 3,307 drew nothing but a blank in the "grand

The Murder of a Whole Family.

A correspondent describing the murder of a whole family in St. Clair Co., Ill., says:

The house in which the murder took place is an ordinary one-story frame, containing two rooms and a kitchen, with a porch in front. The building stands back about seventy-five feet from the main road and is somewhat isolated, there being no other house nearer than half a mile—a circumstance which made it exceedingly safe for the perpetration of the heinous crime.

The scenes which met the gaze of the Sheriff and his associates on entering the house almost beggar description. Stretched out on the floor near the front door lay the prostrate form of Friederich, jr., with his skull mashed to a jelly and his throat cut from ear to ear, and on the bed lay his young wife with her head horribly mangled and her throat cut also, while in her arms and closely grasped to her bosom was her innocent babe, only eight months old, with an ugly gash in its head; a little further removed on the same pallet lay the other child, killed by a blow on the left temple, cold and lifeless. In the adjoining room the body of Friederich Stelzenriede, Sr., seventy-five years of age, was found with his face toward the door, his head horribly mutilated and nearly severed from the body.

Everything in the room seemed to be in perfect order, though it was clearly apparent that a fierce and violent conflict had taken place between the assassin and the victims, as marks of violence were found on the arms and hands of Mrs. Stelzenriede, while her husband had one of his fingers almost cut off. The children and the old man seemed to have been butchered with more ease, since only the heads of the former and the head and throat of the latter exhibited the marks of the murderous instruments used.

It appeared from the evidence of the neighbors and friends of the unfortunate family that a bitter feud has existed for some time past, on account of money matters, between the Stelzenrieder family and one Friederich Boeltz, whose wife is a sister of the murdered woman. Boeltz, it is said, borrowed money at different times from the Stelzenriedes, and gave a chattel mortgage on his property to secure the amount. It is further stated that for several months past he has been exceedingly embarrassed in his business affairs, and being pressed by his relatives for the debt, became quite offended, refused to speak to them and also forbade his wife to visit or have any communication with her sister.

All these circumstances having been developed during the investigation, the coroner concluded to send for Boeltz and let him tell his story to the jury. Boeltz, on being notified, refused to appear, urging want of time as an excuse; but when a subpoena was served on him by the sheriff and he was brought by force to the house, he appeared quite agitated and even refused to look at the dead bodies before him. On being questioned in regard to the murder he was exceedingly guarded and cautious in his answers and very artfully avoided criminating himself.

The evidence would seem to indicate that Boeltz had some knowledge of the horrible crime, though it is possible that when the investigation takes place in the court he may be able to clear himself of any suspicion.

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of St. Clair county a reward of $1,000 was offered for the arrest and conviction of the murderers.

The Eight Hour Question.

At a meeting of the Workingmen's Central Council in New York, Mr. Ward, of the standing Committee on Mass Meeting, reported that a circular had been printed calling upon labor organizations throughout the country to hold simultaneous meetings on the 18th of May, the date fixed for the mass meeting in New York. He also reported that an invitation had been extended to Wendell Phillips to address the workingmen on the occasion.

The following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The recent action of the employers engaged in the construction of buildings in pledging themselves to enforce the ten-hour system after the first Monday in May indicates renewed hostility between labor and capital; and

Whereas, The labor organizations engaged in the building trades have, after years of hardship, secured the establishment of the eight-hour system, and in their struggles received little or no sympathy; and

Whereas, The present depression in the building interest is owing chiefly to the false financial system of the Government and the high rates of interest asked by owners of money; therefore

Resolved, That we appeal to the labor organizations in the building interest to unite and sink all differences, and stand together, each trade to the other, and steadily and persistently resist the attempt of the employers to increase the hours of labor from eight to ten.

A resolution was adopted to petition Congress that the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to abolish the contract system and employ workmen direct through Government and that eight hours be designated as a day's work.

Arsenic Eaters.

It seems almost incredible that any person can be guilty of the madness of resorting to the use of poisons, either internally or externally, for the purpose of improving the complexion. Arsenic in any form in which it is used—although not in a pure metallic state and before oxidation—is a terrible poison. If taken in sufficient quantities, it causes death after excruciating suffering. In small doses it produces very unpleasant effects, and undoubtedly shortens life. The habit of eating arsenic once confirmed cannot be broken off. A person is to be looked upon as idiotic who will deliberately adopt the practice of taking such an injurious and dangerous drug, merely for the purpose of whitening the skin. But there are other substances much more commonly used than arsenic for their effect upon the complexion, which are also highly deleterious. Many of the cosmetics which are sold contain lead, and there are few poisons which produce results more to be dreaded than those occasioned by lead. Even as used in hair dyes, it occasions neuralgia, paralysis, suffering and death. Seek good looks by seeking health; by early rising; outdoor exercise, wholesome food, a clear conscience and the cultivation of a cheerful temper, and not by the use of arsenic or any other poison.

XLIIId CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Mr. Johnson, of Virginia, introduced a bill giving jurisdiction to the Court of Claims to hear the claim of G. W. Custis Lee, son of the late Gen. Lee, to the Arlington estate, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. A petition accompanied the bill, in which the petitioner says the property was devised to him by his grandfather, and that the title of the Government to the property is defective. He, however, recognizes the sacred use to which the property has been put, and has no desire to disturb it, but thinks he should be compensated for his right therein.

The bill to provide for the payment of the bonds of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company was taken up, the pending question being on referring it to the Committee on the Judiciary. Messrs. Conklin and Frelinghuysen advocated such reference. Messrs. Thurman and McCreery opposed it, and favored a committal of the subject to the Committee on Finance which was adopted after some discussion.

Mr. Conkling's amendment to the currency bill is as follows: "That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize an increase of the principal of the public debt of the United States," was rejected by a vote of 24 to 27. Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, moved as an amendment to the section authorizing the increase of $46,000,000 national bank currency, the following: "And each national banking association now organized, or hereafter to be organized, shall keep and maintain as a part of its reserve required by law one-fourth part of the coin received by it as interest on the bonds of the United States deposited as security for circulating notes on Government deposits, and that hereafter only one-fourth of the reserve now prescribed by law for national banking associations shall consist of balances due to an association available for the redemption of its circulating notes from associations in cities of redemption, and upon which balances no interest shall be paid. Adopted by a vote of 29 to 21.

The bill was then read a third time, and passed, by yeas 29 to nays 24.

The bill, as passed, reads as follows: That the maximum amount of United States notes is hereby fixed at $400,000,000.

SECTION 2. That $46,000,000 in notes for circulation, in addition to such circulation now allowed by law, shall be issued to national banking associations now organized, and which may be organized hereafter, and such increased circulation shall be distributed among the several States as provided in section 1 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the redemption of the three per centum temporary loan certificates, and for an increase of national bank notes," approved July 12, 1870, and each national banking association now organized or hereafter to be organized shall keep and maintain as a part of its reserve required by law, one-fourth part of the coin received by it as interest on bonds of the United States, deposited as security for circulating notes or Government deposits, and that hereafter only one-fourth of the reserve now prescribed by law for national banking associations shall consist of balances due to an association available for the redemption of its circulating notes from associations in cities of redemption, and upon which balances no interest shall be paid.

Mr. Hamlin, of Me., introduced a bill to relieve ships and vessels from compulsory pilot fees in certain cases.

Senator Morrill, of Vt., from the Finance Committee, said he regretted to report unfavorably on the Senate bill providing for the resumption of specie payment, and for free banking. He had no right to disclose what took place in the committee; but it was well-known that committees are made up of odd numbers, and in one of seven members, where three favored the bill, and three opposed it, with the seventh one a little mixed, the report had to be unfavorable. He would, however, ask that the bill be placed on the calendar together with the adverse report. So ordered.

Mr. Sargent, of California, introduced by request a bill to secure anti-monopoly ocean cable communication between Europe, America, and Asia.

The Senate Committee on Pensions reported unfavorably on the resolution from the Minnesota Legislature asking an investigation into the affairs of the Pension office. Tabled.

The House bill for the inspection of disbursements of appropriations made by officers of the army was passed.

HOUSE.

Mr. Crossland, of Ky., from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the Kentucky contested election case, that Mr. Young, the sitting member, is entitled to his seat.

Mr. Killinger, of Pa., from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, made a report on the subject of the alleged violations of the Eight-Hour law in the New York Post-Office building that the law is not being violated in the work done under the Government supervision, and that as to the work done under contractors there is no way of enforcing the law. Mr. Cox, of N. Y., believed the Eight-Hour law should either be carried out or repealed. It had not been carried out in the public buildings either in New York or elsewhere. Mr. Platt, of Va., denied Mr. Cox's statement as to the violation of the Eight-Hour law on the public buildings, and declared that the law was enforced on every public building by the express orders of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Woodford, of N. Y., from the Committee on Civil Service Reform, reported a bill providing that no officer of the United States shall directly or indirectly receive or be paid for his own use or benefit any money or property of the United States except his salary or compensation, or that no public property shall be used by officials, or by any person for private purposes, the act not to be so construed as to prevent the payment of all actual and necessary traveling expenses when traveling on the legitimate and necessary duties pertaining to their office. Mr. Maynard, of Tenn., inquired how the bill would effect the Collectors of Ports, whose compensation was made up largely of fees. Would it restrict them to their salaries and no more? Mr. Woodford replied that it would. Mr. Dawes, of Mass., offered an amendment by inserting the words "or make any private profit or use of the labor or service of any person employed by the United States, which labor or service is paid for by the United States."

The bill reported by Mr. Woodford, of N. Y., to prevent officers of the United States from receiving any money beyond their fixed salaries, was discussed, Mr. Woodford explaining and advocating the bill, and Messrs. Dawes and Butler (Mass.) opposing it as not sufficiently matured. In the course of the debate Mr. Merriam, of N. Y. who had introduced the bill originally, said that on the morning he had done so a Government officer had pressed himself on the floor, and in a very excited manner approached him, saying, "This bill will ruin me; it takes away the carriage which I use, and it is impossible for me to get along without it." He said it was very hard on him, especially on his wife, and he saw no objection to her riding when he did not want the carriage. He (Mr. Merriam) told him as he now told the House, that his party could not afford longer to carry the wives of public officials.

Traits of the Shark.

When all the blubber and fat has been removed from the carcass of the whale by the Trinidad fishermen, it is usually towed out, and allowed to drift with the current as a bait for sharks, while large canoes, filled somewhat in the style of whale boats, follow it, to harpoon any of these fish that may come within range. Sharking is rather good sport in itself, and is at the same time very remunerative, on account of the quantity of oil that may be obtained from the liver. The shark is killed much in the same way as the whale, being first harpooned, and then lanced till it is exhausted, after which its liver is cut out and placed in the boat. The liver is four or five feet long, and a large one will give as much as fifteen or sixteen gallons of oil. Though sharks in these parts are numerous, accidents while bathing, or even when boats are swamped at sea, are rare; and they will not touch a human being even when in the water alongside a whale that is being cut up. Several instances are well authenticated where persons have thus fallen among them and escaped without injury; the shark, it is said, preferring the blubber and the flesh of the whale to human flesh. There can be no doubt, however, that if the person thus immersed were wounded in such a manner as to cause blood to flow, sharks would eat him just as readily as they do the whale. When in great numbers, they will eat one of their own kind that has been severely wounded, and on such occasions rush at the body so fiercely as to force it above the surface.

SUMMARY OF NEWS

An indictment has been found by the Grand Jury of Polk county against Isaac Brand, ex-Deputy State Treasurer of Iowa, for embezzlement of the funds of the State to the amount of $40,000. It is not believed that the money can be recovered, as it appears that there is some defect in his bonds.. ...A burglar in Memphis, Tenn., was shot dead by a policeman. The burglar was in the act of robbing a store .... An informal meeting of the directors of the East River Bridge Company was held, at which they asked that New York should pay one-half of the cost of completing the bridge, which, it is estimated, can be done for $3,000,000. The New York delegation expressed themselves as willing to pay one-third of the cost, the same as heretofore, and implied, but did not express, a refusal to pay more. . A new line of steamers has been established between Liverpool and Galveston .At a school exhibition in Middleton, Wis., a kerosene lamp exploded, and the audience of three hundred persons made a rush for the door. After all the men had got beyond the reach of danger, two courageous women entered the building and smothered out the fire with overcoats and carpets. Forty persons were injured in the panic.

The British Government will defray the expenses of Dr. Livingstone's funeral, which is to take place at Westminster Abbey .... The sovereignty of the Fiji Island has been formally tendered to Great Britain. ...Mr. George McKenzie, the New York agent, says the Europe, which was lost, was one of the finest vessels owned by the company. Originally a side-wheeler, she was converted into a propeller last year, and considerably lengthened, at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Her length was 425 feet, her breadth of beam 44 feet, she registered 4,000 tons, and cost $1,250,000. . . A special dispatch from Calcutta reports that five hundred natives have died from disease and starvation in Hatcoul. The mortality from the famine is sensibly abated by the relief measures of the Government.. . In Salem, Mass., Mrs. Mary C. Leach, a nurse attending upon a sick lady in Margin street, was burned to death by the explosion of a kerosene lamp .... Two fishing boats were capsized off Kenosha, Wis. Four men were aboard of each. One was seen lashed to one of the boats. The others were drowned ... George Howson, a fireman on the Evansville and Cairo Railroad, fell from a train, the train passing over his body, cutting it in two at the waist and covering both legs and one arm .... Another murder and suicide occurred at San Francisco. A man named Macy shot another named Caldwell through the head, and then shot himself in the region of the heart, and cannot survive. The cause of the act is not known .... John R. McLean, proprietor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, was again sent to jail for refusing to answer a question as to who furnished its information on which to ground an alleged libelous article published in the *Enquirer*.

The Hon. R. M. T. Hunter was elected by the General Assembly State Treasurer of Virginia, vice Mayo, removed .... The miners of Black Diamond colliery, Pictou county, N. S., have struck for higher wages .... A Berlin dispatch to the London *Daily News* represents that the Conservatives and Ultramontanes are actively intriguing to supplant Prince Bismarck by Gen. Von Manteuffel .... The Senate bill appropriating $1,000,000 to erect a Centennial building in Philadelphia, passed the Pennsylvania House by a vote of 60 to 34 .... The temperance crusade in Pittsburgh was stopped by an order to the police to arrest all ladies found praying or parading on the sidewalk .... A dispatch from St. John's, N. F., reports the explosion of the boiler of the steamer Tigress, and the killing of two engineers and twenty of the crew .... Winslow Radcliffe, who was out of work and despondent, committed suicide by taking laudanum at North Attleboro, Mass., and his son Benjamin, nervously affected, also took laudanum, but his life was saved by prompt medical treatment .... Three thousand colliers are on strike in Somersetshire, England.

An old man, supposed to be Bender, of Kansas, was arrested in the southern portion of Utah Territory several weeks ago, and is now in jail. Some persons who claim to have known him, identify him as Bender of Kansas. A young man, supposed to be his son, is also in custody in Salt Creek .... Ardanal, an Italian and captain of the sloop New Louisiana, entered the residence of Mr. Jett, three miles from Orange, Texas, while the owner was absent, and murdered Mrs. Jett and two children. A daughter, nearly grown, escaped and gave an alarm, and Mr. Lyons and other citizens arrived in time to catch Ardanal in the act of endeavoring to burn the bodies. He was immediately arrested. Soon after the Sheriff entered the jail to give the prisoner supper, a crowd of armed men rushed in, overpowered the officer, took the prisoner outside the prison, and literally riddled him with bullets .... The steam boiler of a factory in Hamilton, near Glasgow, exploded with terrible effect. A large portion of the boiler was driven several hundred feet through the air and crashed into a school house full of children. Three of the children were instantly killed, and thirty are reported more or less injured .....The French Government has received dispatches from the Governor of New Caledonia confirming the report of the escape of Rochefort and his companions, which was effected with the connivance of several colonists.... A student of Wilbraham, Mass., Academy, named Larramore, was fatally shot by the accidental discharge of a pistol, supposed to have been unloaded. ... In a gale a boat containing nine fishermen, who were setting seines in the lake fifteen miles south of Chicago, were capsized and seven of the men were drowned.

Glorious Sight.

One of the finest sights Professor Stiner, the aeronaut, says that he ever saw, was the view he had of two sunsets, while on his balloon trip from Milwaukee. He was at a certain altitude the first time, when he saw the sun go down upon Lake Michigan, and then descended to the waters of the lake. Afterward he commenced rising very rapidly, and soon reached such an altitude that the fiery orb again began to rise, apparently upon the western waters, and ere long he was once more in full sunlight. Then, as he descended again, the sun sank beneath the waters a second time, thus affording two sunset views in a single day. The professor says, as the sun appeared to rise a second time, it was one of the finest visions he ever witnessed, and the spectacle was one of the most magnificent description.

LIFE WITHOUT TRIALS.—Would you wish to live without a trial? Then you would wish to die but half a man. Without trial you cannot guess at your own strength. Men do not learn to swim on a table; they must go into deep water, and buffet the surges. If you wish to understand their true character—if you would know their whole strength—of what they are capable—throw them overboard! Over with them—and if they are worth saving, they will swim ashore of themselves.

Come, and Let Us Reason Together.

To the afflicted in body, we offer a few words of plain, practical reasoning. No matter under what form of sickness you labor there is one great truth you should ever keep in mind, viz: All disease originates in an impure condition of the blood. Purify that, and the disease must depart, for it has nothing to feed on; but you cannot purify the blood by the use of poisonous drugs, and exhaustive stimulants; the relief which these afford is temporary and deceptive, leaving you worse off at every interval. The best *Blood Purifier* ever discovered is DR. WALKER'S FAMOUS VINEGAR BITTERS, compounded of simple herbs. No matter how hopeless your case may seem, try the VINEGAR BITTERS, and a few draughts will convince you of their virtue. Dr. Walker, the discoverer of this priceless remedy, had been given up to die by the Physicians, and is now a sound and healthy man from their use.—*Com.*

HE FAILED.—Some years ago a man in England who was very thin exhibited himself as a living skeleton. He made much money in this way, and as he grew rich he became fat, until several years after his retirement from the show business he was as fat as he had formerly been lean. Lately, having spent his fortune, he attempted to again reduce himself to a skeleton, with the intention of returning to the show business, but he died from exhaustion soon after reaching the desired condition.

Where Does it Come From?

Pints and quarts of filthy catarrhal discharges. Where does it all come from? The mucous membrane, lining the chambers of the nose, and its little glands, are diseased, so that they draw from the blood its liquid, and exposure to the air changes it into corruption. This life-liquid was to build up the system, but it is extracted and the system is weakened by the loss. To cure, gain flesh and strength by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which also acts directly upon these glands, correcting them, applying Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, the only method of reaching the upper cavities where the discharge accumulates and comes from.

CATARRH OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING CURED.

MONROE, Ouachita Parish, La., Sep. 15, 1871.
R. V. PIERCE, M. D.
Sometime about last June I commenced the use of your medicines, and they have entirely cured me of Catarrh of twenty years' standing.
Respectfully, MRS. C. E. PHILLIPS.

WISTAR'S BALSAM for the lungs.—*Com.*

EAT TO LIVE.—F. E. Smith & Co's. *Crushed White Wheat*, manufactured at the Atlantic Flour Mills, Brooklyn, N. Y., will be found the most wholesome, delicious and economical food procurable Sold by all grocers. Try it, and save health and money. Descriptive pamphlets sent *Free*.—[Com.

We have often wondered whether there is a person in the country who does not know and appreciate the value of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* as a family medicine? It is adapted to most all purposes, and is the best pain destroyer that can be used.—*Com.*

Farmers and stock raisers have frequently told us that they have seen very good results from giving *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* to cows and swine before and after they drop their young. The powders put them in good condition, and give them strength to care and provide for the sucklings.—*Com.*

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION OF one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

HOUSEHOLD
PANACEA
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FAMILY
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Why will You Suffer?

To all persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps in the limbs or stomach, Bilious Colic, Pain in the back, bowels or side, we would say THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT is of all others the remedy you want for internal and external use. It has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases. There is no mistake about it. Try it. Sold by all Druggists

HOUSEHOLD
PANACEA
AND
FAMILY
LINIMENT.

"NOTHING BETTER." Cutler Bros. Boston Dr. John Ware's celebrated VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, for Colds and Consumption.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK

from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS

will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	.12½a	.13
First quality	.11½a	.11¾
Second quality	.10½a	.11
Ordinary thin Cattle	.10 a	.10½
Inferior or lowest grade	.10 a	.11
Milch Cows	50.00	a70.00
Hogs—Live	.05¼a	.05¾
Dressed	.06½a	.07¼
Sheep	.06¼a	.08½
Cotton—Middling	.17 a	.17½
Flour—Extra Western	6.25	a 6.70
State Extra	6.40	a 6.75
Wheat—Red Western	1.65	a 1.68
No. 2 Spring	1.56	a 1.57
Rye	1.05	a 1.11
Barley—Malt	1.85	a 2.30
Oats—Mixed Western	.61½a	.63½
Corn—Mixed Western	.84 a	.86
Hay, per ton	17.00	a26.00
Straw, per ton	10.00	a17.00
Hops '73s, 20a35—'72s	.06 a	.15
Pork—Mess	14.37½	a16.00
Lard	.09½a	.10½
Petroleum—Crude 7½a7¾ Refined		.15½
Butter—State	.32 a	.37
Ohio Fancy	.35 a	.40
" Yellow	.32 a	.36
Western Ordinary	.20 a	.22
Pennsylvania fine	.33 a	.35
Cheese—State Factory	.12 a	.16
" Skimmed	.05 a	.14
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